

DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 161

18 August 1978

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Hem-856-B-3

PrEx 7.10:FBIS-APA-
78-161

FBIS-APA-78-161
Friday
18 August 1978
Vol IV No 161

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED

ORIGINAL

ASIA & PACIFIC

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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100-100000-1

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U.S. DELEGATION ARRIVES 17 AUGUST FOR TRADE TALKS

OW171203Y Taipei CNA in English 1012 GMT 17 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Taipei, 17 Aug (CNA)--Stephen Lande, an assistant to U.S. special trade negotiator Robert Strauss, and six representatives of the U.S. Department of State, and the Department of Commerce arrive here Thursday [17 August] for a series of trade talks, which opened in the afternoon.

The intergovernmental trade talks, the second round of its kind, is scheduled to be concluded Friday afternoon. The Chinese delegation is led by vice economics minister Y.T. Wong.

Matters related to exports of Taiwan-made color TV sets and plastic shoes to the United States are on the agenda of the talks. Also on the agenda are discussions on the lifting of tariff and notariiff trade barriers. The first round of the talks was held in Washington, D.C., in May.

MINISTRY EASES VISA PROCEDURES FOR EGYPTIANS, SUDANESE

OW171451Y Taipei CNA in English 1423 GMT 17 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Taipei, 17 Aug (CNA)--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has decided to simplify the visa application procedures for Egyptians and Sudanese wishing to come to this country for a business visit, the Chinese National Federation of Industries said Thursday.

The move to ease the visa procedures by the ministry resulted from a recommendation proposed by the federation's Middle East trade section at a meeting in April, an official of the federation said.

It is understood that visas may be granted at the Chinese Embassy in Saudi Arabia if applicants from the two countries present letters of recommendation from their respective embassies stationed there.

COUNCIL REPORTS ON IMPACT OF CURRENCY REVALUATION

OW171201Y Taipei CNA in English 0943 GMT 17 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] Taipei, 17 Aug (CNA)--The 5.6 percent revaluation of the new Taiwan dollar on July 11 has succeeded in curbing the inflationary trend without affecting the nation's foreign trade.

The Council for Economic Planning and Development (CEPD) reached this conclusion Wednesday at a meeting held to review the economic situation in the wake of the currency revaluation which raised the value of the new Taiwan dollar from 1/38 to 1/36 that of the U.S. dollar.

The CEPD reported that wholesale prices last month rose by only 0.1 percent, while consumer prices dropped by 0.3 percent. However, the CEPD warned that the threat of a price spiral is not over yet due to a combination of factors such as the continued overheating of the economy, the fast rise of the wage scale and the large money supply.

The report noted that the revaluation has not yet had a measurable impact on the nation's two-way trade--which rose 30.6 percent in July compared with the same month last year--but predicted imports will begin to pick up steam in the next few months.

FUKUDA CANCELS EGYPT TRIP, WILL VISIT 'A GULF STATE' INSTEAD

OW171303Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT 17 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 17 Aug (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda announced Thursday he will visit one of the Persian Gulf states instead of Egypt in his forthcoming trip to the Middle East.

Speaking to the press at his private residence in Setagaya, Tokyo, the prime minister made it clear that the Persian Gulf states mean Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar. Fukuda said he had instructed administrative authorities concerned to make the visit to a gulf state unofficial if possible.

SONODA DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH SOVIET UNION

OW180613Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0543 GMT 18 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 18 Aug (KYODO)--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda Friday ruled out the possibility of Soviet retaliation against Japan following the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty.

Answering questions at a session of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, he said there had been some changes in Moscow's attitude toward Japan since the treaty was signed last week.

"I am now convinced that there will be no Soviet retaliation," Sonoda said. He said he did not think that Japan had done something wrong to the Soviet Union in concluding the treaty with China. "We have no intention to make an excuse to the Soviet Union. We would resist if the Soviet Union should unilaterally continue threatening us."

Sonoda said there was no conflict of interests between Japan and the Soviet Union except the Japanese claim on the Russian-held four northern islands. He said Japan would continue to explore ways to conclude a peace treaty with the Soviet Union. Sonoda added that as an initial step to this end, he would invite Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to come to Tokyo later this year for talks with him.

FINANCIAL EXPERT COMMENTS ON U.S. VIEW OF DOLLAR DECLINE

OW171241Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1220 GMT 17 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 17 Aug (KYODO)--Japan and the United States share the view that the yen is overvalued and the dollar undervalued, an expert on international finance said Thursday [17 August]. But the United States is generally apathetic to the yen's recent sharp appreciation, rather concerned over its trade imbalance with Japan, said Michiya Matsukawa, former vice finance minister for international affairs.

Matsukawa, currently adviser to the ministry, returned Wednesday from a week-long visit to Washington and New York, during which he conferred with U.S. monetary officials, including Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and Federal Reserve Board Chairman William Miller.

There is no quick remedy to the dollar's decline against the yen and other foreign currencies, Matsukawa told a news conference. "And there is no change in the U.S. position giving priority to adjustment of basic economic factors." But Matsukawa said both countries confirmed that they would be in close contact with each other regarding foreign exchange market trends. He described President Jimmy Carter's action to seek measures to cope with the decline in the dollar as earlier than expected. Behind the move is rising concern about inflation caused in part by the weakening dollar through increases in the cost of imported goods, he said.

He said he could not forecast what action Washington would take to stop the dollar's decline. Among measures which may be taken are interest rate increases and wage and price controls, Matsuiwa suggested.

DIETMEN WELCOME PLANNED TALKS WITH U.S. CONGRESSMEN

OW171205Y Tokyo KY DO in English 0726 GMT 17 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 17 Aug (KYODO)--Japanese Diet circles, especially Liberal-Democratic Party dietmen, welcomed Wednesday the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee's approval of a resolution calling for the establishment of a forum for regular consultations between Japanese and American legislators.

A dominant opinion among them is that the frank exchange of opinions between Japanese and American lawmakers will help the two nations settle the difficult economic problems between them, such as reduction of the tariffs on agricultural imports and the abnormal rise in the exchange rate of the yen to the dollar.

The problem for the Japanese side, however, is ways for selecting members of the Japanese delegation to the new body. The U.S. side is likely to ask Japan to form a "suprapartisan" dietmen's delegation to take part in the consultations.

Tokutaro Higaki, an LDP member of the House of Councillors who recently led a delegation of dietmen to the United States for consultations with U.S. congressional circles on the liberalization of such agricultural imports as beef and oranges, stressed the necessity of excluding members of some specific parties from the delegation. He fears that a delegation which includes members of all the opposition parties may give the U.S. side the impression that public opinion in Japan is divided over Japan's own basic problems as well. Such being the situation, the Japanese side is likely to take part in the forum at the beginning with a delegation consisting only of Liberal-Democrats and those opposition members who support the policy of promoting the exchange between Japanese and American legislators, observers said.

AKAHATA ARTICLE DISCUSSES PROVISIONS OF PRC PEACE TREATY

OW180533Y Tokyo AKAHATA in Japanese 13 Aug 78 p 2 OW

[Unattributed article: "Issues Involving Articles of the Japan-China Treaty"]

[Excerpts] The Five Principles of Peace Clause

In connection with this treaty, it should be noted that in order for the five principles of peace in the treaty to demonstrate their usefulness and help develop friendly ties between the two nations, problems contradicting the principles must be correctly resolved by the efforts of both sides.

The Liberal-Democratic Party government of Japan still recognizes the validity of "the Far East clause" of the Japan-U.S. security treaty that regards Taiwan, which is Chinese territory, as part of the area covered by the Japan-U.S. military alliance. Furthermore, it has not yet renounced "the Taiwan clause" of the 1969 Japan-U.S. joint communique stating that "peace and security in the Taiwan area is also important to the security of Japan." Japan's position indicated in these clauses basically constitute an interference in China's domestic affairs.

On the other hand, China too has been engaged in chauvinist interference in the affairs of the JCP and other democratic movements in Japan since 1966. Such interference constitutes illegitimate intervention indeed.

All this evidently runs counter to the principles of equality, reciprocity and noninterference in domestic affairs, clearly stated in the treaty.

Should these acts of the Japanese and Chinese governments violating the five principles of peace be left unresolved, it would be impossible for the two governments and peoples to establish genuine friendship between them or to contribute to peace in Asia and the world through such friendship.

The Antihegemony Clause

The Japan-China peace and friendship treaty has a clause concerning "hegemony." The "hegemony" clause was the central issue throughout the bilateral negotiations on the treaty. Therefore, whether the inclusion of this clause in the treaty will be detrimental to the independence of Japanese foreign policy in the future is a question of vital interest to us.

China had persistently called for the "hegemony" clause to be incorporated into the treaty. Its aim clearly was, after all, to accomplish its "strategic mission" against a specific third country, and to involve Japan in its cause and seek Japan's collaboration with the unique Chinese foreign policy line as an obligation under the treaty.

In fact, Chinese officials have persistently been working on Japan to that end.

The Third-Country Clause

Internationally, the Japan-China treaty is the first bilateral treaty with an "antihegemony" clause in it.

The government explains that Article 4 of the treaty--the so-called third-country clause stating that "this treaty shall not affect the position of each signatory in its relations with a third country"--serves as a safeguard insuring that the "antihegemony" clause does not mean that Japan must go along with any specific Chinese foreign policy line.

Prime Minister Fukuda also stressed that the LDP government succeeded in holding on to Japan's basic foreign policy seeking friendly relations with all countries.

However, the validity of what the LDP government says about this clause remains to be seen.

Furthermore, the "antihegemony" clause is not the only issue that should be reviewed. The Senkaku incident in April this year, in which fleets of Chinese fishing boats intruded into our territorial waters around the Senkaku Islands, was caused by none other than an "hegemonist act" of China. The Chinese attitude toward the incident has been ambiguous, claiming that it was an "accident." To prevent any recurrence of such incidents, Japan should obtain a clarification of China's position in this regard. At the coming Diet session and other forums, we should make clear what guarantees Japan obtained from China on the Senkaku Islands as our traditional territory.

TALKS ON NEW AUSTRALIAN NUCLEAR AGREEMENT END

OW172234Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 17 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Australia and Japan have ended 3 days of talks on a revised bilateral atomic energy agreement incorporating the Australian Government's safeguards policy. In Tokyo the leader of the Australian delegation to the talks, Mr Roy Fernandez, said that the talks had made good progress. He said it was hoped that another negotiating session would take place in Canberra in October or November. He said the Japanese delegation appeared to be fairly happy with the negotiations and it was now up to them to consider the Australian proposals and to make a response.

The Tokyo talks concentrated on the wording of a draft agreement proposed by Canberra to replace the existing one which came into force 6 years ago. Radio Australia's Tokyo correspondent Ian McIntosh says the Japanese sought detailed explanation and clarification of the Australian document.

Differences Prevent Reaching Accord

OW180105Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0018 GMT 18 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 18 Aug (KYODO)--Japan and Australia failed to reach agreement Thursday after three days of talks here on a proposed revision of their bilateral uranium agreement. The two countries plan to reopen the working-level talks in Australia around mid-November, although negotiations are likely to face rough going again.

They failed to agree over the Australian proposal on safeguards for its natural uranium exports to Japan. Australia proposes that Japan should not use uranium imported from Australia for nuclear explosions even if they are meant for peaceful purposes. The Australian side hopes to apply the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to Australian uranium. It also wants Japan to obtain Australia's permission before Japan recycles used uranium or enriches uranium by more than 20 percent or transfers it to a third country.

The Japanese side is opposed to the Australian proposal, claiming that it is too strict, although Japan agreed on a similar strict nuclear agreement with Canada. Government sources said Australia compromised on Japan's request that it be spared from "dual restriction" by the U.S. and Australia, which is possible because Australian uranium ore is brought to Japan after being enriched in the U.S.

SEPTEMBER EXTRAORDINARY DIET SESSION TO BE DISCUSSED

OW180059Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 18 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 18 Aug (KYODO)--The government and the Liberal-Democratic Party decided Thursday to conduct negotiations with the opposition parties on convening an extraordinary Diet September 25 for a session of around a month. In view of this, observers believe it extremely difficult for Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda to dissolve the House of Representatives during the coming extraordinary Diet and call a general election since a presidential election of the LDP is scheduled for late this year. Negotiations between the ruling and opposition parties on the convocation of the extraordinary Diet will be started next Tuesday when a directors' meeting of the lower house steering committee will be held.

The extraordinary Diet is being convened chiefly to discuss a supplementary budget and secure approval for ratification of the recently-signed Japan-China peace and friendship treaty. The government and the LDP decided to have the extraordinary Diet convened September 25 because Prime Minister Fukuda is due to make a tour of the Middle East in the first half of September beginning September 5 and because time will be required to compile the supplementary budget.

Following the signing of the Sino-Japanese treaty, the government and the LDP had been making a study on the political schedule after Fukuda returns from his Middle East tour. They had earlier eyed an early convocation of the extraordinary Diet. But the decision to convene the Diet on September 25 was made because much time will be required to study measures for reducing the nation's huge trade surplus and propping up business to cope with the recent sharp upsurge in the yen's value.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL DISCUSSES EMERGENCY RESTRICTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

OW180109Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0014 GMT 18 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 18 Aug (KYODO) --A Defense Agency official revealed before the Diet Thursday that restricting fundamental human rights, including freedom of speech, is one of the topics for study in connection with researches being conducted on legislation to cope with an emergency. Katsumi Takeoka, chief of the Defense Agency director general's secretariat, told a meeting of the House of Councillors Cabinet Committee that he believed many of the people will agree to control and regulation of fundamental human rights to some extent in order to protect their lives since their lives will be threatened at a time of emergency. He also said sufficient study should be made on whether freedom of speech should be curbed compulsorily.

Takeoka made the statement in reply to a question by Tsuko Yamanaka, a Japan Communist Party member. His statement contradicted statements made repeatedly by Shin Kanemaru, director general of the Defense Agency, and other agency officials that the agency wanted to make a study on the proposed legislation to cope with an emergency within the bounds of the constitution.

Yamanaka pointed out that Takeoka's statement ran counter to the constitution's stipulation on fundamental human rights. Takeoka replied that he would correct his statement if it was wrong. He said the object of the current study on the legislation is to consider it within the basic framework of the constitution. He added he was not considering to endanger human rights guaranteed under the constitution. But he said he wanted to make a study on the balance between human rights and military secrets in an emergency.

BRIEFS

FLIGHT SERVICE WITH PRC--Peking, 1 Aug--Japan and China have agreed to increase weekly flights of their flag carriers by one each between the two countries to four flights a week. Notes to this effect were exchanged 31 July afternoon in Peking between representatives of the Japanese Embassy, Chinese Foreign Ministry and China's General Administration of Civil Aviation (CAAC). The two countries also agreed to increase the number of personnel in each other's representative offices by 1 to 12 persons. The increased flight operation by Japan Air Lines and CAAC will start on 1 November. JAL will use a DC8-61 plane for the additional flight. [Tokyo KYODO in English 0024 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW]

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES--Tokyo, 1 Aug--The Foreign Ministry 1 August ordered home Ambassador to Nicaragua Shintaro Tani and Yasuhiko Sano, minister at the embassy in Britain. It named Kiyofumi Morimoto, attached to the Secretariat of the minister of international trade and industry, to serve as counsellor at the embassy in London. He was given the title of minister at the embassy while serving there. Hiroshi Nagasaki, director of the Japan International Cooperation Agency, was appointed councillor at the foreign minister's Secretariat. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1047 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW]

LDP MISSION TO MIDEAST--Tokyo, 1 Aug--An eight-member mission of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) lead by Tatsuo Tanaka left for the Middle East 1 August on an 11-day official tour of 5 oil-producing nations. The mission, made up of five LDP members of the House of Representatives and three members of the House of Councillors, will confer with government leaders of the five nations on the oil situation and bilateral economic cooperation. The mission is to visit Iran, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Egypt, and Kuwait. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1049 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW]

U.S., ROK INTENSIFY ATTEMPTS TO PERPETUATE DIVISION OF NATION

SK171610Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 17 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN August 16 carried a signed article dedicated to the 33rd anniversary of the liberation of Korea with the victory in the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Our people will never tolerate the plot of the splittists within and without, it declares. It notes: From the first days when it landed in South Korea after the defeat of Japanese imperialism, U.S. imperialism openly acted the colonial ruler. It staged a separate "election" in South Korea to rig up a puppet regime and thus took the road of fixing the division. It started the Korean war to extend its colonial ruling system to the whole of Korea, imposing immeasurable national calamities upon our people.

Even after they sustained a defeat in the Korean war and signed the armistice agreement, the U.S. imperialists have persistently intensified the policies of aggression and war against our people--The fabrication of the "South Korea-U.S. Mutual Defence Treaty" which "legalized" the permanent occupation of South Korea by U.S. forces, the transfer of the "UN Command" from Tokyo to Seoul, introduction of new-type combat equipment and nuclear weapons, amassing of armed forces along the Military Demarcation Line and military provocations committed against us on the ground and in the sea and air.

Recalling that U.S. imperialism is zealously inveigling even the Japanese aggression forces into its policies of aggression and war against us and frantically staging war exercises behind the smokescreen of "troop pullout" in preparation for the start of a new war in Korea, the article continues: The political domination, economic subjugation, the policy of turning South Korea into a military base and the policy of war which U.S. imperialism has pursued in South Korea over the last 30-odd years were all aimed at obstructing the reunification of our country, fixing its division into the North and South and keeping South Korea under its domination and control.

Whenever it faced a political crisis in South Korea, it propped up its colonial rule by changing its stooges and intensifying the fascist policy. The Pak Chong-hui military fascist regime is the most heinous tool of the colonial policy of U.S. imperialism and the most vicious executor of its policies of aggression and war.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique are trying to have the present state of division recognized internationally by bringing forth the "UN membership theory" and "cross recognition theory" in accordance with the script put in their hand by U.S. imperialism and they even pay bribes to their American masters, begging for the permanent occupation of South Korea by U.S. forces. This strips them naked as despicable stooges of imperialism.

It is entirely due to the policy of aggression on the part of the U.S. imperialists and the treacherous manoeuvres of their stooges like the Pak Chong-hui clique that the reunification of our country has not been achieved till today when one-third of a century has passed since its liberation from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

The article stresses: The United States must discontinue such aggressive act as interfering in the internal affairs of our country, take hands off Korea and get out of South Korea at once with all the weapons and military equipment.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique must not run riot with the backing of foreign forces. They must step down from "power" as all the South Korean people demand. The article declares: Unshakably determined to firmly defend the honour and dignity of the nation and reunify the country, our people will never tolerate any manoeuvres of the splittists within and without.

CHILEAN GROUP IN CUBA DENOUNCES U.S. ACTS AGAINST NORTH KOREA

SK180444Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 18 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Aug (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Chilean Left-Wing Revolutionary Movement in Cuba stressed in its statement that it is the duty of all the revolutionaries and progressive forces of the world to denounce the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to a report from Havana.

The movement published this statement in denunciation of the intensified aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique against the northern half of the DPRK. The statement condemned the U.S. imperialists for trying to bring Korea under the permanent domination and do away with the Korean nation, independent and self-sustaining.

The statement said: The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique who defend the interests of the imperialists are scheming to perpetuate the split of the country by stepping up war provocation manoeuvres in reliance upon the military forces of the United States and Japan. They also try to stamp out the undaunted struggle of the South Korean people for the democratisation of society and the country's reunification and intensify the suppression of the South Korean people.

The United States decided to give various military equipment and a large amount of "aid" to the South Korean puppet clique in fiscal 1979 in accordance with its Korean policy for creating "two Koreas." Their acts of aggression against the northern half of the DPRK are becoming all the more unscrupulous and endangering peace in this region.

The statement called upon the democratic organisations and progressive and anti-imperialist organisations throughout the world to express full support to the Korean people in their persistent struggle for the reunification of the country, peace and progress of the people under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

ROK PAPERS' CRITICISM OF SCANDALS NOTED

SK170500Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 17 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Aug (KCNA)--A South Korean paper August 11 carried an article criticizing the "scandal of seduction of girl students" by a puppet national assemblyman.

The paper wrote that the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's misdeeds are being uncovered of late in succession to stir a strong criticism. It is natural that people are indignant at the violation of young school girls by a "national assemblyman."

It said: Those who committed such crimes must be severely punished, the paper stressed. Noting that cases similar to the "case of seduction of girl students" are frequent in South Korea, the paper said: The point is that such criminal acts are committed without exception by bureaucrats in the upper crust.

VICE PRESIDENT KANG MEETS BURMESE DANCE TROUPE

SK180410Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 18 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Aug (KCNA)--Vice-President Kang Yang-uk on August 17 met and had a friendly conversation with leading members and artists of the music and dance art troupe of Burma headed by Khin Maung Nyunt, director-general of the Fine Arts Department of the Ministry of Culture of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. Present on the occasion were Comrades Ho Tam, Chong Chun-ki and Kim Man-kum and personages concerned.

17 August Performance

SK180411Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 18 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Aug (KCNA)--The music and dance art troupe of Burma on a visit to our country on August 17 gave a guest performance at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre. Invited to see the performance were Vice-President Kang Yang-uk, Comrades Ho Tam, Chong Chun-ki and Kim Man-kum and personages concerned. The performance was watched also by artists and working people in the city. Head of the troupe Khin Maung Nyunt, director-general of the Fine Arts Department of the Ministry of Culture of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, saw the performance together with them.

FOREIGN MINISTER HO TAM MEETS NEW ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

SK180404Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 18 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Aug (KCNA)--Ho Tam, vice-premier and foreign minister, met and had a friendly conversation yesterday with Paul Marinescu, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Romanian Socialist Republic to our country, who paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion were personages concerned and Victor Nanu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang.

INDONESIAN AMBASSADOR DJAMIAN HOLDS RECEPTION

SK180508Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 18 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Aug (KCNA)--Hardi Djamian, Indonesian ambassador to our country, on August 17 gave a reception at the Okryu Hall on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Indonesia. Invited to the reception were Comrade Kong Chin-tae and personages concerned.

Speaking first on the occasion, Hardi Djamian said that the heroic Korean people with traditions of protracted revolutionary struggle have turned their country, once a backward agrarian state, into a modern socialist industrial one by firmly adhering to the chuche idea under the outstanding leadership of President Kim Il-song, the builder and father of the nation.

The Indonesian people, he declared, rejoice over the achievements made by the Korean people under the leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il-song and sincerely wish them greater successes in the future.

Speaking next, Comrade Kong Chin-tae said: the Korean and Indonesian peoples are both peoples of Asian non-aligned countries and have long been linked by the bonds of friendship.

The Korean people rejoice over the successes made by the Indonesian people in the fulfillment of the Second 5-Year Plan for the independent development of the country under the guidance of His Excellency President Suharto and sincerely wish them greater success in the future, he said.

The attendants toasted the development of friendly relations between the Korean and Indonesian peoples, the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of esteemed President Suharto. The reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

RALLIES SEND MESSAGES OF ALLEGIANCE TO KIM IL-SONG

SK180002Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 18 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Aug (KCNA)--Working people and soldiers of the People's Army throughout the country held mass meetings at which they adopted letters of allegiance carrying deep thanks and reverence to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious fatherland, and has wisely led it to usher in a new era of great national prosperity in this land, and are dispatching relay groups to Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, to convey these letters on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The relay groups of Ryanggang, North Hamgyong, Kangwon and North Hwanghae provinces, Chongjin municipality and the Korean People's Army for conveying letters of allegiance have already left for Pyongyang.

Grand mass meetings are being held at the starting points of the relay groups with the attendance of leading personages of local party and power bodies and working people's organisations and a large number of working people, school youth and children and soldiers of the People's Army.

VRPR CITED FOR EXAMPLES OF REVERENCE FOR KIM IL-SONG

SK180506Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 18 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Aug (KCNA)--Reverence for the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song is growing deeper among the South Korean people, youths and students, according to radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" quoting information from organisations under the party.

An odd-jobber surnamed Pak in Songnam, Kyonggi Province, told his colleagues on his way home after a day's work: "We can get rid of the present miserable life on... under the government of General Kim Il-song, the legendary hero of our nation.

"The great general enforces unique policies for the popular masses, under which the North has been turned into a paradise good to live in for people like us. "I want to live a happy life at an early date in the bosom of General Kim Il-song.

A peasant surnamed Kim in Hyonnam sub-county, Yangyang county, South Korean Kangwon Province, during a break while working in the field, showed to peasants beside him a handbill reading "General Kim Il-song is the only person representing our nation. Long live the great leader of our nation General Kim Il-song!" He told them when they said in an excited tone they felt relieved after reading the handbill: "Our life today is unendurable. But if we trust and follow only General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and peerless patriot, we will surely be able to live a life of plenty. Let us fight in firm unity to live a life worthy of living under the government of General Kim Il-song." "How good it will be if we live a happy life, freely catching fish under the care of General Kim Il-song. This was what a certain Pak and other fishermen of Sokcho, South Korean Kangwon Province, said on their way home from the sea. Unable to repress their ardent reverence for the respected and beloved leader who is deeply considerate for the fishermen.

A young man surnamed Kim in Kumi, North Kyongsang Province, who was walked to a puppet police station simply because he sang "Song of General Kim Il-song" on a street, proudly said to puppet policemen who questioned him: "I am a soldier of General Kim Il-song. I sang the song because I trust him as the great leader of the Korean people. This is my faith." Flurried at these fiery words, the fascist bandits pounced upon him, but the young man shouted again and again at the top of his voice "Long live General Kim Il-song" striking terror into the hearts of the enemy.

Students embraced in "Huimang-hoe" (Hope Society), an underground circle of a university in North Kyongsang Province, held a seminar "Trend of the Times and Our Coordinates." They unanimously said with pride: "General Kim Il-song who founded the chuche idea is the greatest and most outstanding and sagacious thinker and theoretician produced ever by mankind. It is the greatest honor and happiness of our nation to have the leader of the nation in the person of General Kim Il-song, the sun whom mankind holds in high esteem."

A former university professor surnamed Pak in Seoul switched on his radio to listen "Song of General Kim Il-song" aired by Radio Pyongyang when two students who had been expelled from the university on the charges of being "seditious students" visited his home and told them: "Listening to this song, I gain courage, harden my will and deepen my conviction of national reunification." Firmly grasping the hands of the students, the professor stressed: "Let us fight staunchly for the reunification of the country, looking up to the great leader no matter where we may be and what job we may do."

Reverence for the respected and beloved leader is deepening among high school students, too. A high school student in Taejon, surnamed Choe, wrote with utmost reverence in a wall newspaper the words "May great General Kim Il-song enjoy good health and a long life," which deeply moved teachers and students.

Earlier, student Chong of the same school wrote in his notebook: "I long for the government of great General Kim Il-song." A certain Li and many other students of a high school in Chunchon, South Korean Kangwon Province, wrote on the wall "Long live General Kim Il-Song" reading the words, teachers and people deepened their reverence for the respected and beloved leader.

No force can put down the ardent reverence of the South Korean people for the respected and beloved leader. Their desire to live a happy life in his bosom will certainly be realised.

CHONGNYON OFFICIAL IN JAPAN MEETS GROUP AFTER TRIP TO NORTH KOREA

SK180505Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 18 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Aug (KCNA)--Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), on August 11 met the fifth delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification headed by Yasunobu Kuriki, professor at Senshu University, which paid a courtesy call on him after visiting our country some time ago, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Present on the occasion were Yi Kye-paek and Yun Sang-chol, vice-chairmen of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee.

The head of the delegation said that through the recent visit they got a better understanding of the justness of the three principles and five-point policy advanced by President Kim Il-song for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. Chairman Han Tok-su wished the guests greater success in their future work.

KIM TOK-SU ADDRESSED TOKYO CHONGNYON LIBERATION DAY MEETING

SK181210Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 18 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang 18 Aug (KCNA)--A central meeting of Koreans in Japan celebrating the 33rd anniversary of the August 15 liberation of the country was held at the Korean Hall of Culture in Tokyo on August 15, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Placed with due respect on the platform was a portrait of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation.

Attending the meeting together with compatriots in Japan were Chairman Han Tok-su and vice-chairmen and department directors of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), leading personages of organisations and enterprises under Chongnyon and functionaries of the Tokyo metropolitan headquarters of Chongnyon.

The meeting adopted a letter to the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song, carrying the ardent reverence and deep allegiance of the entire attendants of the meeting and compatriots in Japan.

Chairman Han Tok-su made a speech at the meeting. He said: The liberation of the country and the nation was achieved because the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song firmly rallied the Korean patriots under the banner of the immortal chuche idea and organised and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle to defeat the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

Carrying the ardent loyalty of all the compatriots in Japan, he wholeheartedly extended the highest honour and deepest thanks to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song who delivered the country from a tragic lot and opened before the nation a road of resurrection.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who occupied South Korea, taking the place of the Japanese imperialists, have been lording it over there for over 30 years and the revived Japanese reactionaries are reinvading South Korea, he noted. He pungently denounced them with surging indignation.

He denounced the antinational crimes of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique in frantically trying to perpetuate the division of the country and create "two Koreas" with the backing of the outside forces.

ROK, JAPANESE OFFICIALS TO MEET IN SEOUL 3 SEP

SKL80130Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0100 GMT 17 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 18 Aug. (HAPTONG)--South Korean and Japanese cabinet officers will meet here in Seoul on Sept. 3 and 4 to review the security situation on the Korean Peninsula in the context of the recently concluded Sino-Japan peace and friendship treaty and their bilateral economic relations, the Korean Foreign Ministry officially announced here Thursday.

Korea will be represented by a seven-member delegation headed by Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin, while a five-man delegation led by Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda will attend the Seoul conference from the Japanese side. The two-day conference will center its discussions on the security situation on the Korean Peninsula in the context of the recently concluded Sino-Japan amity pact and planned withdrawal of American troops from Korea and seek ways of enhancing mutual cooperation in the field of defense.

Joint development of the Korea-Japan continental shelf, growing Korean deficits from trade with Japan, the legal status of Korean residents in Japan and Japanese fishing in Korean waters in case of Korean proclamation of a 200-mile fishing zone will also dominate the Seoul meeting, according to Korean Government sources. The territorial dispute over Tokyo on the east coast will be taken up during a private meeting between Pak and Sonoda to be held apart from the ministerial conference, according to the sources. It was not known, however, whether the coming ministerial meeting would take up the issue of a summitry between Korea and Japan, but diplomatic observers here did not rule out the possibility of the issue being raised in a working-level talk.

TONG-A ILBO COMMENTS ON SINO-JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP TREATY

SKL71041Y Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 16 Aug 78 p 4 SK

[Editorial: "The Sino-Japanese Peace Treaty and the Korean Peninsula"]

[Excerpts] The Sino-Japanese peace treaty, which had been delayed for 6 years, was finally concluded on 12 August in Peking. The treaty is an amicable settlement which officially declares an end to the state of war between the two nations. However, it is likely that problems will arise in the future, because Japan agreed to include the so-called "antihgemony clause" in the treaty, despite bitter opposition by the Soviet Union.

The United States and the Soviet Union are world superpowers with interests throughout the world. Japan and Communist China are concerned parties which have direct security interests in East Asia. Therefore, it is entirely possible that, some time in the future, Japan and Communist China will play a more important role in the region than that played by the United States and the Soviet Union. Of course, this role will be affected by the intensity of U.S. involvement in the region. In essence, Japan and Communist China are Asian nations and the United States and the Soviet Union are non-Asian nations. For this reason, it is felt that the Korean Peninsula will be greatly influenced by the peace treaty.

As long as Japan considers its security to be inseparably linked to the security of the Republic of Korea, close relations between Japan and Communist China will no doubt be a great help in stabilization of the situation on the Korean Peninsula. This is so because if Communist China attempts to upset the status quo on the Korean Peninsula, Japan-Communist China and U.S.-Communist China relations will meet serious trials.

The question is the attitude of the North Korean puppets. Whether to adapt themselves to the Sino-Japanese cooperative system; continue to adhere to the unification policy of communizing South Korea by leaning toward the Soviet Union; or just wait in the middle of the Soviet Union and Communist China for an opportunity--this will be a difficult choice for them.

However, we cannot rule out the possibility that Communist China may pursue a dual policy of politically supporting the North Korean puppets while still demanding, as part of the tripartite cooperation among the United States, Japan and Communist China, the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Korea and "independent and peaceful reunification" by the Korean people themselves. Unless the United States, Japan and Communist China completely agree to maintain peace on the Korean Peninsula, it is risky to jump to conclusions.

If the Soviet Union should attempt to make North Korea a second Vietnam in an effort to counter the tripartite relations between the United States, Japan and Communist China, the situation on the Korean Peninsula will be further complicated. All in all, it has now become more urgent that we consolidate our foreign policy toward the United States and Japan.

JAPANESE LEGISLATORS TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC COMMUNITY, PRC PACT

SK171235Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0247 GMT 17 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 16 Aug (HAPTONG)--A group of leading Korean and Japanese lawmakers will have a meeting here on Aug. 22 to discuss a wide range of issues concerning the two countries including the proposed establishment of a Far East economic community, it was announced today.

The impact of the just-concluded Sino-Japan peace and friendship treaty on security situations in Asia will also be covered at the scheduled joint meeting of secretaries to the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Federation, said Rep. Yi Pyong-hi, Korean secretary general of the fraternity group.

The meeting, to be attended by 34 assemblymen from Korea and 16 dietmen from Japan, will take up prominent bilateral matters in the political, diplomatic, economic and cultural fields, Rep. Yi said.

High on the agenda will be the issue of forming a three-way parliamentarians' body among Korea, Japan and the U.S., ways of rectifying the trade imbalance between Seoul and Tokyo and regular exchange of visits of youths of the two nations, he added.

CONCERN ABOUT CHINESE EXPORTS TO JAPAN VOICED

SK180359Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0251 GMT 18 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Tokyo, 17 Aug (HAPTONG)--Korean Ambassador to Japan Kim Yong-son today warned against the possible inflow of Communist China's labor-intensive industrial products into the Japanese market which will surely hit hard South Korea's exports to Japan.

Speaking at meeting of Korean traders in Japan, Ambassador Kim said: "If Japan turns to Communist China for the bonded processing of light industrial products in the wake of the conclusion of the Sino-Japan peace and friendship treaty and a long-term trade agreement, the declining Japanese products will regain their competitiveness posing a threat to Korea's export drive." The meeting was held at the Mindan (the Association of Korean Residents) central headquarters to discuss measures to attain this year's export target set at 2,360 million dollars for Japan with some 50 representatives of Korean trading firms and Korean Government officials attending.

Ambassador Kim and Vice Commerce-Industry Minister Pae Sang-uk presided over the conference. The Commerce-Industry Ministry official listed automobiles, auto parts, household appliances and leather products as the most prospective export items of Korea in trade with Japan. As measures to support the export drive, the official said, the government will increase its export financing, grant exclusive export right for certain products, adopt a partial linkage system and give preferential treatment in the [word indistinct] of raw materials.

If an estimated 60,000 Korean residents in Japan set up sales networks with the support from the embassy and the Mindan, the official went on, Korea can export more than 200,000 cars to Japan a year.

He also called on the Korean traders to shift their import sources of plant facilities to other countries unless the introduction of such facilities from Japan is urgent. South Korea suffers from a widening deficit in trade with Japan.

VRPR STATEMENT ON KOREAN LIBERATION DAY

SK171428Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1100 GMT 14 Aug 78 SK

[Text of "August statement" issued by the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification on 14 August on the 33rd anniversary of Korea's liberation]

[Text] It has been 33 years since our nation was liberated from Japanese colonial rule. On 15 August 33 years ago the checkered fields of Korea seethed with the deep emotions of liberation. We rushed out into the streets hand-in-hand and shouted cheers of liberation until hoarse. This was a display of national joy in shedding the 36-year-old Japanese imperialist colonial rule in which everything was hopeless, and a demonstration of the road our nation wished to take toward becoming an independent and liberated country. However, neither true liberation nor freedom came to this land. The people were choked with grief, finding themselves in a ruined land which was our own but in which we could not enjoy our rights and sovereignty.

The 33 years following the 15 August liberation were not years of freedom and liberation for the Korean people. They were 33 years of a new colonial subordination, years of miserable poverty and no rights, and years of ordeal which led to the tragedy of national division. The national sovereignty for which our people shouted under Japanese rule was mercilessly infringed upon by the U.S. imperialists' forcible occupation. The Korean people were under another's rule on their own land and were held in contempt by others in their own home.

(?For decades) nothing has occurred with our people acting as masters or chiefs; everything has been determined by foreign forces. On this miserable land, which is Korea but has nothing Korean in it and where national sovereignty is trampled upon, even the Japanese aggressors, who ran away defeated just 33 years ago, have landed again and are acting as masters. "August 15," which stood for the defeat of the Japanese imperialists, has completely lost its meaning due to Japan's reinvasion, and Korea has been degraded into [word indistinct].

There is a government in this land, but it is neither of our people nor for our masses. There is only a puppet government which is for the United States and Japan. Indeed, it is openly acknowledged that the regime of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is a filthy, toadyist, nation-selling one which is as fierce as a wolf to its own people but flatters foreign forces like a prostitute. The clique neither conducts independent politics for our people nor possesses patriotic ideas concerning our nation. They know only toadyist politics serving foreign forces and treasonous ideas of selling everything to foreign forces.

There is no independent economy for our people in this alien region where national sovereignty has been lost. On my land there is only another's economy and factories filled with foreign goods and capital. Here, even though I produce, it is not for myself, but for others. No matter how the people may sweat, nothing finds its way to the people's homes--only overseas.

There is no true national culture for our people in this land. This land is overflowing with foreign culture. Western and Japanese songs are sung in our language and our people dance Western and Japanese dances. In the flood of foreign culture our national culture is treated with contempt and the good morals and manners handed down from our ancestors are losing their true features. In military affairs, there are no national armed forces for our people. On the contrary, our people are forced to shoulder U.S.-made guns and to aim at their own compatriots for the sake of the United States and Japan.

In this sham of liberation and independence, freedom and the people are trampled down like [word indistinct]. Today when fascist dictatorships have collapsed and democratic governments prevail on the earth, only in Korea has a fascist dictatorship not changed, but has been systemized and the people's democratic rights are infringed upon. In Korea, in the entire land of 100,000 square kilometers, all but the 2 square kilometers of Chongwadae serve as a prison. Of all the people--numbering more than 30 million--all but the Pak Chong-hui clique are treated as convicts.

The small minority at Chongwadae enjoys maximum freedom and self-indulgence, satiated in an area of limitless freedom. But the absolute majority of the masses are falling while shouting for democracy, being shot and stabbed by gun and sword in an area without freedom.

The clique's long, long fascist dictatorship has lasted over 30 years. How many revolutionary martyrs and patriots have fallen or died on the gallows while fighting for the freedom and democracy which they deserved? At this very moment, countless revolutionary fighters and democratic figures are suffering in courts and in jail, and their spirit of patriotism is being buried in soil which knows no freedom. Look how wretched are the lives of the people in this hateful Korean land where no democracy exists.

Amidst noisy (?advertisements) of high economic growth, the people are crying because (?low wages) and shouting against high commodity prices. They are battered by taxes and pressed by unemployment. Increased exports and a higher per capita GNP exist only in fabricated statistics. In fact, the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer.

In this land mysterious phenomena peculiar to Korea can be seen. Hopeless families commit mass suicide; the poorest sell their eyes; women must sell their bodies; and intellectuals must sell their consciences in order to survive. How harsh this situation is!

Over this stultifying land, of which it should be said "the miracle of survival" instead of the "miracle of the Han River," the danger of war is sweeping, accompanied by the dark clouds of permanent division. Truly, Korea has been transformed into an unprecedented human hell, the biggest in history, and [word indistinct] of the earth mingles with ordeals and tragedy.

This is the situation in which we are observing the 33d anniversary of liberation and summing up the 33 years since 15 August. In this lamentable situation in which no cheers of liberation but loud and bitter sobs of [word indistinct] are reverberating, and in which no victorious songs of the unification of the national territory but the sad cry of national division is echoing, what true restoration, independence or well-being can exist?

Truly, on 15 August, the impressive liberation day, did our masses cheer liberation and loudly proclaim the nation's independence only to meet this dark situation of today? Absolutely not. What he expected was an independent, liberated nation which was unified and prospering, free of foreign forces and nation-selling traitors. What we wished for was a free and happy new life free of exploitation and suppression. We only wanted all our people to establish one sovereign nation in the checkered fields of Korea extending 3,000 miles from the crater lake on Paektu Mountain to Halla Mountain [on Cheju Island], a land with no ceasefire line. We wanted to sing of national prosperity and be equal masters in this land.

Who has trampled on our direction and desire, ever-flaming in history and who has driven us into the miserable situation of today? None other than the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and their stooges. The U.S. imperialists, who had already sneaked into this land, were neither liberators nor benefactors of our people. They have consistently pursued their ambition of creating a U.S.-style Korea by Americanizing it thus maintaining their hold on Korea and slowly expanding their sphere of influence in Asia.

The United States has dragged in armed forces and cannons and deployed nuclear weapons in our land not for the sake of our people, but for the United States itself. The United States clamors about "peace" and "power balance" today never for the cause of peace and the peaceful reunification of our nation, but for creating "two Koreas" in accordance with their aggressive strategy.

The reinfiltration by the Japanese reactionaries who were expelled 33 years ago is giving birth to an incurable malignant tumor on this land. Behind the dark curtain of Japan-South Korea collusion, they have infiltrated into South Korea's political scene, linked South Korea's economy to their own and are now signalling a green light for military aggression.

The Japanese aggressors who grab much and give little are engulfing the checkered fields of Korea, introducing polluting industries and plundering our national treasures. Scattering a few yen, they are despoiling our women while gambling.

Statesmen of South Korea have devoted themselves to serving foreign forces, betraying our people even though they are Korean without exception. The Pak Chong-hui clique, which swore that it would live with the stars and stripes and would forsake with cherry blossoms, is appearing as a rare traitor suppressing our people and exploiting our masses in accordance with the U.S.-Japan aggressive cabal.

The people demand independence, but the clique sows subordination. The masses wish freedom and democracy, but the clique established an iron kingdom of fascist dictatorship and is butchering human rights. The people seek peace, but the clique increases tension by raising the rackets of anticommunism and confrontation. The people long for peaceful reunification, but the clique seeks to fix permanent division--"two Koreas". Truly, our masses treasure the nation and have launched on this land a democratic national salvation drive against foreign forces. But the Pak Chong-hui clique is selling the nation by conducting pro-U.S., pro-Japan, antidemocracy and antireunification acts.

What our people lost during the past 33 years of disgrace because of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the nation-selling traitors was the joy of liberation which we had gained on 15 August. What we gained during this period were a heavier yoke of colonial slavery and the new disaster of territorial division.

To Korea, where a truly meaningful liberation day cannot be observed even on 15 August, a true liberation day should come without fail. This is a solemn decree of national history and an urgent demand in our present situation.

On that historic day 33 years ago, our masses stood in the liberated streets and shouted at the top of their voices "Long live the nation's great leader General Kim Il-song." They wished to enjoy every happiness for thousands of years under his guidance. We should realize this unforgettable desire at the earliest possible date. When this glorious hour comes to us, our masses will be able to greet a truly liberated and reunified fatherland and attain national prosperity.

On the 33d anniversary of 15 August, the Revolutionary Party for Reunification hereby declares the following for the true restoration of Korea; for liberation of the masses; for the democratization of Korean society and for the nation's reunification:

1. We should establish national sovereignty by rejecting intervention and reliance on foreign forces. Our true restoration lies in liberation from domination and intervention by foreign forces. Neither independence nor liberation has existed where there was intervention by such forces. Not in the past or present, and not in the East or West. We who are proud of having a nation with a 5,000-year history have no reason to live under someone's suppression and domination.

The first foreign force we must oppose for national sovereignty is U.S. imperialism. We must destroy colonial rule by the U.S. imperialists because we want to live as independent people. We must fight for the withdrawal of U.S. troops because we cherish our national dignity. The United States must not intervene in our people's internal affairs and must immediately and completely withdraw all their aggressive forces, including troops and nuclear weapons.

Another foreign force which we must oppose is the Japanese aggressive force. Our people, who suffered the ruin of the nation by past Japanese aggression, can never allow reinfiltration by the same country. If we do not want to repeat the cursed history of colonial rule by the Japanese imperialists, we should determinedly stop and smash this reinvasion.

The Pak Chong-hui clique's maneuver of relying on foreign forces is ushering foreign aggressive forces into the nation and expediting the infringement of our national sovereignty. We must resolutely struggle against the policy of relying on foreign forces pursued by the Pak Chong-hui clique which is holding on to the U.S. forces, which must withdraw, and is dragging in Japanese aggressive forces by bribing the political sector in the United States and Japan. Let us all restore our usurped independent national rights by launching drives against foreign forces and against nation-selling acts.

2. We should topple the fascist, dictatorial yusin regime, establish a democratic united government and realize the democratization of South Korean society. True liberation cannot be realized without eliminating fascism and dictatorship. In a land where democracy is infringed upon, free mass movements or struggles for true liberation cannot be expected.

Freedom, which is enjoyed only by the small minority of flunkeyists, should be returned to the majority of people. The muzzled press should become a democratic press. Campuses which have become the targets of KCIA surveillance should become sanctuaries of democratic education. The church, which has been placed under government surveillance, should become a sanctuary for free religious life.

A democratic society should be built in which all people can enjoy their freedom to love the country and nation and exercise their right to live. All this can only be realized when the fascist yusin system is abolished.

Let us all actively join the great antifascist movement of democratization to eliminate all fascist suppression organs, topple the fascist Pak Chong-hui regime and establish a democratic, united government composed of representatives of the political parties, social organizations and all walks of life in South Korea who pursue independence, democracy and reunification.

3. We should realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland by smashing the "two Koreas" plot by domestic and foreign splittists. Our true liberation, independence and sovereignty are directly linked with the fatherland's reunification's. Our anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters waged a heroic armed struggle not for a divided fatherland, but for a reunified fatherland.

The nation's permanent division means its ruin. Our nation--which was originally one--cannot be divided in two. All people who oppose the country's division and desire reunification must join the struggle for frustrating the "two Koreas" plot by domestic and foreign splittists and for reunifying the fatherland. Let us all rise up in the struggle for blocking the country's permanent division and realizing its reunification.

4. All democratic and patriotic forces in South Korea should be firmly united so as to realize national unity. Unity brings us strength and victory. Although there exist differences in ideologies and ideals, we can all stand together at the plaza of unity because of our common aspiration for independence and national reunification. All democratic forces of the political parties, social organizations and all walks of life in South Korea should realize pan-national unity by transcending the interests of their political parties and social organizations.

Our lofty national task calls for the great unity of the patriotic forces in the North and South. There is no enemy of our nation in North Korea. If our nation opposes North Korea and talks about anticommunism simply because the Pak Chong-hui clique opposes North Korea and clamors about anticommunism, how can we realize peaceful reunification and what will our nation's destiny be?

We must unite in the South and must unite with the North, too. Let us all firmly unite. Let us unite and struggle for our long-cherished independence and national reunification. When our people firmly unite and struggle, a new chapter of history will be opened in our movement for national salvation, seeds of liberation will be sowed on this land and the blue sky of a reunified fatherland will be formed overhead. Our struggle for independence, democracy and reunification is part of the trend of the times advancing under the banner of independence.

We are not alone. We are struggling together with brothers in the North who are advancing ahead of the times, manifesting the dignity of the chuche fatherland. The struggling conscience of the world is on our side. Victory will surely be ours. Let us all greet the true liberation of South Korea through struggle by firmly rallying around the Revolutionary Party for Reunification which is advancing under the banner of great, ever-victorious Kimilsongism.

Long live victory in the South Korean people's struggle against imperialism and fascism and for democracy and national salvation! Long live the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland!

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, 14 August 1978, Seoul

BRIEFS

MERCHANT FLEET--Seoul, 16 Aug--The Korean merchant fleet expanded by more than 400 percent in terms of tonnage in the past decade, thanks to the continued expansion of external trade. According to statistics compiled by the Korean Shipowners Association, steel-built ships of 100 tons and up (excluding fishing vessels and those owned by the government), which registered with the Korean Maritime and Port Administration (KMPA) as of the end of last year, numbered 569, totaling 2,292,509 tons. Oil tankers expanded by 628 percent or 955,007 tons, from 152,042 tons in 1967 to 1,107,049 tons in 1977, and freighters by 320 percent or 891,435 tons. [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0840 GMT 16 Aug 78 SK]

ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION--Seoul, 17 Aug--South Korea's electricity consumption in the first half of this year reached 12,789,690,000 kilowatts, according to statistics given by the state-run Korea Electric Company today. The figure showed an increase of about 17 percent over the like period of 1977. Of the 6-month total, nearly 72 percent or 9,211,294,000 kilowatts was used by industrial establishments, 1,753,356,000 kilowatts by general households, 209,629,000 kilowatts by tourist hotels and attractions, 289,704,000 kilowatts by other public establishments, 15,348,000 kilowatts by private enterprises and 1,310,159,000 kilowatts by shops and service businesses, the same statistics revealed. [Text][Seoul HAPTONG in English 0826 GMT 17 Aug 78 SK]

INVESTIGATIVE REPORTING--Seoul, 17 Aug--Yi Sil of the HAPTONG News Agency today was awarded the 1978 Korea Journalists Association prize in the reportorial section for his revelation of the apartment distribution scandal that recently rocked the country. [Excerpt][Seoul HAPTONG in English 0824 GMT 17 Aug 78 SK]

PRC-JAPAN TREATY ENDANGERS PEACE, SECURITY IN ASIA

OW150631Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0534 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

["Despite the Interests of Peace and Security"--MONTSAME headline]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 14 Aug (MONTSAME)--A MONTSAME commentator states: A so-called "treaty of peace and friendship" between the PRC and Japan was signed in Peking on 12 August. The Chinese-Japanese talks, which were resumed after an interruption of more than 3 years, were conducted amid growing apprehension among the people of Asian countries. Under pressure from the Peking leadership, the Japanese side consented to include in the text of the treaty an "antihegemony" article.

Against whom is this notorious article in the Chinese-Japanese treaty directed? The answer is not a secret to anyone. Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and Chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, told a correspondent of Japan's ASAHI SHIMBUN last month: "It is clear to everyone that inclusion in the proposed treaty of a special article on 'joint opposition to hegemonism' is essentially directed against third states, primarily against the Soviet Union. Under the aegis of the treaty the Chinese leaders are striving to draw Japan into the orbit of their great power hegemonistic policy, that is to draw Japan into an anti-Soviet alliance."

Despite its repeated assurance that Japan would maintain an independent position during the talks in Peking, the Japanese Government let itself be led on a string by the Chinese leadership. The Japanese side is now trying to draw a veil over true meaning of the document, pointing out that it will not influence relations with third countries.

But this cannot delude anyone. It is not by chance that the press in Asian countries turned its attention to the statement by PRC Foreign Affairs Minister Huang Hua that the joint acts by China and Japan against "hegemonism" are the "basis of the Chinese-Japanese treaty."

The Mongolian working people note with indignation the paradoxical fact that the loud appeals for struggle against "hegemonism" are advanced by a state that does everything to establish its hegemony throughout the world. The MPR itself is experiencing the consequences of the great power chauvinist course of the Peking leadership. The issue involves a real threat to the independent existence of a sovereign Mongolian state. The threat comes from China, whose leaders do not hide their intention to forcibly annex Mongolia.

With justifiable indignation the Mongolian public sees in the Peking leaders' hostile anti-Vietnamese acts (?an exact copy) of the impudent acts pursued by the Maoists against independent and sovereign socialist Mongolia.

From stopping economic aid to direct sabotage from making territorial claims to concentrating troops on our border--all forms of pressure are used by the Chinese authorities in an attempt to impose their will on the freedom-loving Mongolian people.

China's present treaty partner, Japan, was shocked last April by the intrusion of a machinegun-armed Chinese fishing flotilla into Japanese territorial waters. Such actions by China are nothing but hegemonism.

With the conclusion of the Chinese-Japanese treaty, the cause of peace and detente on the Asian Continent is increasingly endangered.

On one hand, everyone knows that Chinese foreign policy opposes the relaxation of international tension and includes the heightening of military conflicts between states. On the other hand, the new treaty can promote the revival of Japan's militarism, which is still alive in the memory of the Asian peoples. Thereby, Japan may become involved in China's aggressive, hegemonistic policy.

Together with other peace-loving states, Mongolia will resolutely resist attempts by the Peking great power chauvinists to carry out their expansionist plan and recarve the map of the region at their own discretion. The MPR will continue to actively promote the strengthening of Asian peace and security and the further relaxation of international tension.

UNEN Denunciation

OW170645Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1835 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 Aug (MONTSAME)--Under the headline "Dangerous Deal" today's UNEN published an unattributed article on the signing of the so-called "peace and friendship treaty" between China and Japan.

The answer to the question whether this treaty really stands for strengthening peace and friendship between people is clearly found in one of its paragraphs. If we were to clarify the essence of the words "jointly oppose hegemonism", the paper stresses, it would become clear that the Japanese side echoes Peking's great-power policy.

The Peking leaders plainly voiced their desire to include precisely this wording, which is directed against the Soviet Union, in the treaty. The paper goes on to note that Peking's manipulations which are calculated to establish a new anti-Soviet bloc, are characteristic of China's relations with the Asian countries.

In their attempt to make Japan their temporary partner in carrying out this far-reaching strategy against the Soviet Union, the Chinese leaders forced Japan to include the article on a joint struggle "against hegemonism" in the treaty, the paper stresses.

The paper concludes: Under conditions when China openly prepares for war and opposes every step aimed at strengthening peace and relaxation of tensions, Mongolia's public expresses concern that the Japan-China treaty, concluded at Peking's insistence in an anti-Soviet spirit, can harm peace and security in the Far East and throughout the Asian Continent.

'INTERSPUTNIK' COUNCIL SESSION HELD 9-16 AUGUST

OW171515Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1505 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 Aug (MONTSAME)--The seventh session of the Council of the "Intersputnik" international space communications organization was held from 9 through 16 August in Ulaanbaatar, capital of the MPR.

Taking part in the work of the session were representatives of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the GDR, the Republic of Cuba, the MPR, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR and the CSSR.

Present as observers at the session were representatives of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, the Republic of Iraq and the International Radio Broadcasting and Television Organization.

The council examined "Intersputnik's" technical, operational, and financial and economic activities; adopted a decision on including ground stations constructed in Bulgaria and Hungary in "Intersputnik's" communications system; confirmed a plan for the distribution of channels for 1979, taking into account the Republic of Cuba's requirements for the sixth summit conference of nonaligned countries, and television channel allocations for the olympic games in Moscow; discussed prospects for developing "Intersputnik's" system and organization for the period ahead; and approved the organization's work plan for the 1979-80 period. The council's session proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, close and businesslike cooperation and complete mutual understanding.

SOCIALIST BOOK PUBLISHING CONFERENCE OPENS

OW170653Y Ulaanbaatar in Russian 1831 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 Aug (MONTSAME)--Questions concerning further development and broadening business ties between book publishing organizations of socialist countries are being discussed at the regular conference on representatives of leading book publishing centers of socialist countries which opened today in Ulaanbaatar. Representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Mongolia, as well as Angola are participating in the conference. The participants in the Ulaanbaatar conference were warmly greeted by D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers. The opening of the conference was also attended by N. Jagbaral, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee.

Participants in the conference attach particularly great significance to broadening joint publication of books devoted to achievements in the construction of socialism and communism, and the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and bourgeois ideology. The conference is continuing its work.

LAO PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

OW171305Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1819 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 Aug (MONTSAME)--The delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Lao People's Democratic Republic headed by S. Lovansai, member of the Political Bureau of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and vice president of the Supreme People's Assembly, which visited the MPR at the invitation of the MPR People's Great Hural, left here today. The Lao Parliamentarians were seen off from Ulaanbaatar's Bayant-uhaa Airport, decorated with the state flags of Mongolia and Laos, by N. Lubsanrabdan, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural; T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; R. Gunsen, member of the Executive Committee of the Mongolian parliamentary group; O. Hosbayar, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON VISIT TO CUBA, TALK WITH CASTRO

OW171521Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1448 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 Aug (MONTSAME)--The broad and solemn celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Moncada assault and the holding of the 11th World Students and Youth festival in Cuba were a striking demonstration of that country's constantly growing authority and international position and that the heroic Cuban people, closely united in support of their Communist Party Central Committee, are successfully implementing the historic outlines of the First Congress of the Cuban Communist Party, said C. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, who headed the MPR party

and government delegation at the celebrations of the Moncada assault and the 11th World Students and Youth Festival, in an interview.

C. Suren noted: The working people of socialist Cuba welcomed their historic anniversary with considerable successes in labor, which they achieved in socialist construction under the wise leadership of their Communist Party and in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist communist.

I would like to note in particular, the deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers continued, that our meeting and friendly conversation with Comrade Fidel Castro has made a great impression on us.

During our meeting we handed to the Cuban leader a message from Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPR Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium. The message stressed in particular that the MPRP Central Committee, the MPR Government and all Mongolian people resolutely condemn the disgraceful activities of the reactionary forces of imperialism and of the Chinese rulers who are acting together with them in stirring false and slanderous campaigns against Cuba.

In accepting the message with deep respect, Comrade F. Castro said: "I have an invitation to visit the MPR. Yes, I will visit your beautiful and vast country to personally familiarize myself with the successes of the fraternal Mongolian people." In his conversation he also dwelt on the most important national economy campaigns, particularly on the harvesting of sugar cane and the raising of young livestock. He also expressed interest in socialist construction in the MPR, C. Suren said.

This is a striking manifestation of the deepening of the fraternal friendly relations and close cooperation between the MPR and Cuba, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

After dwelling in detail on the 11th World Students and Youth Festival, C. Suren noted in particular that it was an event of great significance for strengthening peace and friendship between the young people of the world.

S. DAMBADARJAA APPOINTED NEW DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

OW161631Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1447 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 Aug (MONTSAME)--The MPR Council of Ministers has appointed S. Dambadarjaa as MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs.

BRIEFS

HEALTH WORKERS DAY--Ulaanbaatar, 14 Aug--J. Radnabadzar, MPR deputy minister of health, said in an interview with a MONTSAME correspondent that in Mongolia for every 10,000 people there are now more than 20 qualified physicians, 72.3 middle level medical personnel, and 101.4 hospital beds. He said that Mongolian medical workers are meeting their traditional holiday with great successes in fulfilling the tasks of the Sixth Mongolian 5-Year Plan in the field of health services and the decisions of the third congress of Mongolian physicians held in 1976. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1810 GMT 14 Aug 78 OW]

DETAILS OF MINISTER'S TRIAL FOR MISAPPROPRIATION REPORTED

BK171012Y Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 12 Aug 78 p 3 BK

[Text] Rangoon, 11 Aug--The Rangoon Division Court chaired by Lt Col Maung Maung Aye today sentenced U Tun Lin to life imprisonment for each of the six counts (Criminal Regular Trial [CRT] Nos 1/78 to 6/78) under Section 3 of the Public Property Protection Law [PPPL], 1963.

The court ordered that the sentences were to be served concurrently. The court also ordered that the under-detention period (2-2-78 to 10-8-78) be deducted from the sentence and the convicted man be allowed to enjoy the privileges contained in notification No 1 of the Council of State's amnesty order.

In passing judgement in CRT No 1/78, the court observed that it was evident that U. Tun Lin, while serving as secretary to the Constitution Drafting Commission and imprest-in-charge at the party headquarters, drew through the head of office of the Constitution Drafting Commission and misappropriated entertainment expenses at meetings, entertainment expenses incurred at Kengtung, Lashio and Taunggyi and the money which was said to have been given to party hard-core functionaries from Mong Hsat, Mong Yawng, Mong Khat, Mong Yang and Mong Tung totalling 60,726 kyats. The court therefore found him guilty under Section 3 of the Public Property Protection Law, 1963, as charged.

In passing judgement in CRT No 2/78, the court observed that according to evidence, it was obvious that U Tun Lin fraudulently drew and misappropriated 10,040 kyats from the party activities fund by using the names of the Mong Yawng and Mong Yang party units and that of the Kachin State Party regional committee. The judgement in CRT No 3/78 states that it is evident that the accused drew 26,911 kyats more than actual in entertainment expenses of the Kanbawza Yeiktha [club] and misappropriated them.

The judgment in CRT No 4/78 reads that as it was evident that the accused drew 44,839 and 50 pyas more than the actual entertainment expenses of the Kanbawza Yeiktha and misappropriated them, the court found him guilty under Section 3 of the Public Property Protection Law, 1963.

In CRT No 5/78, the court decided that the accused is guilty of an offence under Section 3 of the Public Property Protection Law, 1963. According to evidence, it is obvious that the accused while serving in the party headquarters misappropriated 1,332 kyats worth of condensed milk and sugar from the party Yeiktha which were bought with party funds which was public property, the court observed.

In passing judgement in CRT No 6/78, the court states that it is obvious according to evidence that U Tun Lin while serving in the party headquarters misused the services of three party personnel on the pretext of party duty, a car belonging to the party, 1,000 kyats drawn before the journey, petrol belonging to the party and 666 kyats and 20 pyas worth of petrol bought with party funds, when he sent his wife to Mandalay where his daughter's wedding was held. The court held that as the goods misappropriated were public property according to Section 2(D) (4) of the Public Property Protection Law, U Tun Lin was found guilty under Section 3 of the PPPL, 1963.

As the court found that U Tun Lin, who shouldered important responsibilities for the country, was duty-bound to be exemplary in loyalty to the party and the country, but had failed in his duty, effective deterrent punishment should be given to him, the court observed.

VOPB ARTICLE CALLS ON PARTY MEMBERS TO STRIVE FOR UNITY

BK171220Y Voice of the People of Burma [Clandestine] in Burmese to Burma 1200 GMT 16 Aug 78 BK

[Unattributed article: "All Communist Party Members Must Be Models in Displaying Intraparty Unity"]

[Text] Party unity is the most vital requisite for the proletariat to defeat the enemy and score victory for the revolution. At present, when revolutionary conditions at home and abroad are excellent and when the people's democratic revolution is being launched toward victory and the toppling and crushing of the Ne Win-San Yu military government--the representative of imperialism, bureaucrat capitalism and feudal-landlordism which is practicing (?sham) socialism and one-party dictatorship--it is absolutely essential for the entire party to be in unity.

Proletarian leaders have emphasized the importance of unity of the party as well as of the revolutionary forces. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, in the "Communist Manifesto", emphatically stressed: "Workers of the world unite!"

Comrade Lenin, very soon after founding the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, said: "Militant forces (?at all levels) must be consolidated and unified because it is a vital requisite for attaining the goal in the shortest possible time as well as for waging with perseverance and determination political and economic struggles on the existing [words indistinct]."

Comrade Mao Tse-tung also said: "Unity in the party and unity between the party and the masses are two 'priceless gems' essential for overcoming arduous circumstances. The entire party must highly treasure these two 'priceless gems'."

Thakin Ba Thein Tin, chairman of the Central Committee of the Burma Communist Party, comparing unity with (?one's eyes), has many times said that it must be safeguarded and protected. In his speech to the nation delivered on (?18 May) 1975 under the topic "The Entire Party Unite! Calmly and Perseveringly Wage the Struggle Until Victory is Achieved," he said that the present task of all party members is to be united among themselves and to unify the entire party. He pointed out the importance of unity by stressing: "Unity is strength; if we are all united, our revolution will certainly be a success."

Unity of the party is the root source of party strength. Organizationally speaking, it is also a guarantee for the implementation of correct party leadership. The BCP is the unmatched leader of all the people of Burma. It is leading the proletariat and all the working people of Burma and is striving to attain victory for the people's democratic revolution. It is carrying out the historic task of fulfilling the objectives of gradually eliminating the entire exploiting classes and, after victory, of marching toward communism.

To be able to fulfill these tasks, the party must have a correct political line and a unity which is strong and consolidated. The party's organizational structure can be sound and enduring and the party's fighting forces can be strengthened only if the party can firmly grasp Marxist-Leninist unity.

This will also be a guarantee for implementing the correct line. We can unify all classes and the whole nation and form a strong revolutionary force only if there is unity within the party. In this way we can also attain revolutionary victory and create conditions for reaching the goal envisaged by the party.

On the other hand, the party cannot be a powerful and matchless leader, nor can it form a (?strong) revolutionary force or provide a [word indistinct] leadership if there is no unity within the party and if the party is divided.

If this is the case the party will not be able to guide and lead the masses, who are part of the struggle against class enemies. Hence, all proletarian parties consider the strengthening of party unity as a prime factor for revolutionary victory; they also chant unity as their militant slogan.

The answer to the question: "Safeguarding and preserving party unity or dividing the party?" is an important aspect of intra-party struggle on party line. Those who tenaciously cling to opportunism usually resort to malicious tricks to break up party unity; they form "mini-parties" within the party and rally to each other to form gangs. They practice (?racism) and bigotry, adopt a capitalist sectarian outlook, differentiating old comrades from new ones, old cadres from new, and so forth, and split the party.

They forget about comradeship and, bearing grudges, they attack others. Instead of a policy of correct intraparty struggle, they resort to methods like filing charges in court. Those who share the same belief gather together and boycott others who hold different opinions. Such acts break up the unity of the party, weaken it and ultimately destroy it. Such acts undermine the revolutionary cause.

Therefore, all party members must strengthen and (?display) their conviction in party unity. They must decisively oppose all gang activities and those gangs which break up party unity. They must fight and oppose all acts and deeds which are not in the interest of party unity. By party unity we do not mean unity in the sense of [words indistinct]. We mean unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought and unity which is founded on the basis of the party line and policies. Unity built on the foundations of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought and on the party line and policies is the only revolutionary unity. Only when the same thinking and belief is commonly shared can we attain organizational unity.

If we deviate from Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought and from the party line and policies and act as yes-men without principles, not differentiating right from wrong, genuine revolutionary unity can never be attained. Thus, to become models in displaying intra-party unity, all party members must constantly study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought as well as the party line and policies.

Whenever a problem arises in the party, it is natural that people will take sides "for" or "against" issues. It would be best if everybody could agree on a single decision, but such cases only happen occasionally. Mostly there are two groups--those "for" and those "against." Under such conditions, if the group of people who votes "for" decide to be united only among themselves, and to boycott, suppress and take action against those who vote "against," party unity can never be established. Hence, if individuals who share the same view and belief only try to be united among themselves, there is every likelihood of a gang emerging--accidentally or otherwise. This can undermine and destroy party unity.

The fact is that unity between individuals of opposite views is more important than between individuals who share the same view. It is much more difficult to create unity with comrades who do not share the same view. Even if opinions do differ, there is only one objective.

You, comrades, want to work and are working in the interests of the party, the revolution and the people. Hence, in this respect we are all together. Since we have a common objective, we have a basis for sharing the same beliefs. Thus, those who share the same belief must strive to achieve unity with those who don't. Intra-party unity can be built only if we are able to accomplish this. The party will then gradually grow stronger.

There is only one way for comrades who share the same views to unite themselves with those who do not share their views. That is, from the very beginning bear in mind that unity is the objective, then practice criticism and self-criticism and finally establish unity through a different way.

In other words, in order to establish intraparty unity, begin with unity and, through a correct struggle, establish unity in other ways.

It is essential to be patient and magnanimous in order to achieve intraparty unity. With discussion, friendly persuasion and reasoning, mutual exchange of views must take place without any empirical and subjective attitudes. Intraparty unity will not come about by itself. It can only be achieved through a positive ideological struggle.

The reason is that through such a struggle the party masses will come to learn to differentiate between correct and erroneous lines. It will help them to see which is "correct Marxism" and which is "sham Marxism." It will also help individuals who have committed errors to see the correct way.

(?Analysis and thought) without an intraparty struggle is totally opposite to practice. Incorrect thinking [words indistinct] is the most dangerous threat to intraparty unity. All party members must clearly understand that intraparty struggle and intraparty unity forms a whole; this is dialectical materialism.

Comrades who have committed errors must be treated in accordance with the guideline--learn from past mistakes, take care not to commit errors in the future and [words indistinct] the correct outlook.

All party members, particularly cadres, must promote full democracy in the party. They must create conditions to enable everybody to have his say; they must permit everybody to speak up, to criticize, to express different opinions, to argue his views against others' opinions, and to present and [word indistinct] different ideas. They must not object when opinions different from their own are being presented. They must avoid being [word indistinct] when, during self-criticism, different ideas are expressed. Suppression of ideas which are different must be totally avoided, particularly when [words indistinct]. Only then can we extract good opinions from a wide range of ideas and totally utilize our collective knowledge and collective strength.

The vitality of the entire party can then be brought out and the unity of the party can be assured. In this way, a political [word indistinct] with collective control, democracy, discipline, freedom, (?zeal) and individual activity will emerge and the party's correct line and policies will be fully implemented with enthusiasm.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO NEW ZEALAND--The president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma has appointed U Pe Aung, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Burma to Australia, concurrently as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to New Zealand it was announced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 14 Aug 78 BK]

SYRIAN AMBASSADOR--The Government of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma has agreed to the appointment of Mr Abdallah Al-khani as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Syrian Arab Republic to Burma. Mr Abdallah al-Khani is currently the Syrian ambassador to India and he shall have his office in New Delhi. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 14 Aug 78 BK]

CONTINUED CORRUPTION IN VIETNAMESE SOCIETY CRITICIZED

BK180644Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 16 Aug 78 BK

[Station commentary: "The True Nature of the Present Vietnamese Society Is Corrupt, Rotten and Not in the Least Revolutionary"]

[Text] The Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has tried to boast that their present regime is a socialist republic and their society is one of revolutionary socialism. But, when we compare the present Vietnamese regime with that of the former Thieu clique we find that they are not different from each other. The only difference in their essence is that the Thieu regime was clearly a neo-colony of U.S. imperialism while the present regime of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique wears a revolutionary and socialist cloak.

Since the liberation of Vietnam, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has not eliminated any aspect of the foundation of the Thieu regime's corruption and rottenness. Not only has it been unable to eliminate the remnants of the Thieu clique's corrupt and rotten society, but it has also preserved and even intensified all its acts of oppression, injustice and rottenness. For example, the former system of private ownership has remained in full and it has even been strengthened and expanded by the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique. It has not only been unable to get rid of or reduce bribery, but it has even actively practiced bribery. Vietnamese cadres of all levels have taken bribes.

All these acts of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique have continuously been exposed and condemned by the Vietnamese people who have fled from Vietnam. The Vietnamese soldiers who have been captured by our valiant Kampuchean armed forces when they committed aggression against our territory have all spoken of all the despicable deeds of the Vietnamese cadres at all levels. Meanwhile, the people in Vietnam have been unhappy and have repeatedly risen up against these injustices and the rottenness of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique.

Another example is that the clique has forbidden the people to carry out black-marketeering, but the wives of cadres in charge of various important political, military and economic posts have smuggled goods from the south to the north and stolen foreign aid goods from state depots to sell on the black market or to the capitalists. Moreover, the leading cadres of all levels in departments, offices and the Vietnamese army, including combatants, are all rotten and enjoy extravagant feasting and drinking, dancing, womanizing and gambling. All the Vietnamese soldiers captured by our Kampuchean Revolutionary Army have made similar confessions about this rottenness. Any place where there are Vietnamese military units there will also be whorehouses. If there is no whorehouse, the Vietnamese soldiers will take liberties with the wives and daughters of the people. However, even though there are whorehouses almost everywhere, there have still been cases of Vietnamese cadres taking liberties with the wives and daughters of the people or with the wives of their own colleagues.

Instead of closing down or eliminating the evil dance halls and gambling dens of the Thieu clique, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has set up many more of these places even in remote areas.

Because the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is very rotten, its cadres of middle and lower levels, as well as its combatants, are also very rotten; thus the entire society is very rotten. Is there, then, anything which is of a revolutionary or socialist nature in the present Vietnamese society? No, there is nothing. Thus, the present Vietnamese society is not a revolutionary or socialist society, but an oppressive, corrupt and rotten society descended from the Thieu-Ky clique. The Vietnamese people have not only been unable to escape all kinds of oppression and persecution, but they have suffered increasing miseries, hardships and famine from year to year, from month to month and from day to day.

The Vietnamese people are now in great misery due to the rottenness of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique. They are thus highly indignant with the present Vietnamese administrative system. Some of them have fled abroad in order to escape oppression, persecution and terrorizing by the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique and to avoid forced conscription and starvation. The remaining people in Vietnam are now rising up and struggling against the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique's corrupt, rotten and oppressive regime.

Every day, one can hear the sounds of gunfire, explosions and bombings from the Vietnamese side. Insecurity has spread throughout Vietnam, from the north to the south. All of these things have taken place because, on the one hand, the people of all nationalities in the northern and southern regions are dissatisfied with and rising up against the present Vietnamese regime; and on the other hand, the remaining soldiers of the Thieu clique and the followers of the Christian, Hoa Hao and Cao Dai religions are putting up resistance against the clique. Another reason is that there are internal conflicts everywhere between the northern and southern ruling circles. They are contending and fighting each other for rank and for women. This is the true nature of the present Vietnamese society which is rotten to the bone, extremely corrupt and full of conflicts and insecurity.

Thus, the present Vietnamese society is not in the least revolutionary or socialist. With such a rotten nature, this society cannot progress and is not powerful or effective. The trend of the present Vietnamese society is toward doom if the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique continues to walk along the present road, particularly if it continues to carry on its domestic policy of corruption and suppression against the people and its foreign policy of aggression, expansion and annexation against neighboring countries.

The Vietnamese people, who in past generations have made tremendous sacrifices and displayed great heroism in fighting and smashing the enemies until they were able to totally liberate their country, will not stand still to let the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique kill them or willfully lead their country toward doom. They are intensifying their struggle to crush the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique which has betrayed the revolution and the Vietnamese nation and people and serves as a satellite of international imperialism and expansionism in such a despicable manner. The Vietnamese people will certainly win.

KHIEU SAMPHAN GREETES INDONESIAN NATIONAL DAY

BK170334Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 16 Aug 78 BK

[Text] To His Excellency General Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia, Jakarta:

On behalf of the people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea, we extend warmest congratulations to Your Excellency and the people and Government of Indonesia on the occasion of the national day of the Indonesian Republic.

We are very happy about the excellent development of friendly relations between our two countries. We are convinced these relations will further develop on the principles of independence, equality and mutual respect.

We wish Your Excellency good health and the Indonesian people happiness and prosperity.

With highest regards, Phnom Penh, 12 August 1976.

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea

17. 18 Aug 78

L A O S

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PARLIAMENTARIAN. VISIT TO USSR REPORTED

BK180940Y Hanoi KPL [PATHET LAO NEWS AGENCY] in English 0922 GMT 18 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 18 Aug (KPL)--At the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, a delegation of the Lao People's Supreme Council arrived in Moscow on August 3 for an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

The delegation, headed by Sisomphon Lovansai, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and vice president of the SPC, was greeted at the airport by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet, and many other Soviet officials concerned. On the same day, A.P. Shitikov received and held talks with the delegation. At the talks, the two sides expressed their hope that this visit of the SPC delegation would help strengthen the relations between the two countries and the national assemblies of Laos and the Soviet Union. The Lao head delegate warmly acclaimed the achievements of the Soviet people and expressed his conviction that the visit of his delegation would be crowned with success.

While in the Soviet Union, the delegation paid a floral tribute at the Lenin mausoleum, laid a wreath at the unknown Soviet soldier's monument, and visited Lenin's house and the exhibition on the achievements of the Soviet national economy. The delegation also visited the Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republic and Volgograd Province.

On August 10, P.G. Gilashvili, vice chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, received and talked with the delegation. The two sides affirmed that the recent talks between Kaysone Phommvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and premier of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, marked an important stage in the relations between Laos and the Soviet Union. On the same day, the Lao delegation concluded its successful friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

PHOUN SIPASEUT ARRIVES IN GDR 17 AUGUST

BK180942Y Hanoi KPL [PATHET LAO NEWS AGENCY] in English 0928 GMT 18 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 18 Aug (KPL)--At the invitation of the foreign minister of the German Democratic Republic, Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, vice premier and foreign minister, arrived in Berlin yesterday on an official friendship visit to the German Democratic Republic.

SIANG PASASON COMMENTS ON IMPORTANCE OF STRENGTHENING UNITY

BK180920Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 18 Aug 78 BK

[Siang Pasason 18 August editorial: "Strengthen Internal Unity and Unity Among Nationalities"]

[Text] The imperialists and international reactionaries have not yet renounced their scheme to obstruct and sabotage the revolution in our country. They are striving to divide the internal unity of our revolution and are inciting and encouraging our people of various nationalities by all means to sabotage the unity among our nationalities and to separate our country from the fraternal socialist countries--for example, from the Vietnamese people. For this reason, the premier's report [to a joint session of the Council of Ministers and Supreme People's Council] points out that the strengthening of unity among our ranks is a matter of life and death and is the most decisive factor in smashing their dark designs.

To further strengthen unity among our ranks as well as the unity among the people of all nationalities, it is necessary to enable the people of all nationalities, cadres and party members in particular, to profoundly understand the situation and their duties in the new period of the revolution. They must clearly understand the party and state line, policies and plans so that they can distinguish right from wrong, real from fake and friends from foes. They must be clearly aware of current difficulties and the basic favorable conditions of our revolution and the final victory of our national defense and national construction cause. They should increase vigilance, consolidate confidence, strengthen unity, strive to joyfully compete in production to improve our living conditions, participate in the task of maintaining public order and defending the country and smash all imperialist and reactionary propaganda campaigns of distortion and deception.

To achieve the above we must effectively and persistently carry out political and ideological work in all forms that conform with each objective, with a view to heightening the consciousness of the masses, strengthening internal unity and promptly crushing enemy maneuvers.

We must also improve the implementation of nationality work, since unity among nationalities has long been a matter of life and death in our country. Therefore, nationality work is an issue of paramount strategic importance. It is implemented not only to carry out the party and state policy on unity among nationalities aimed at creating conditions for all nationalities to advance toward a civilized lifestyle, prosperity and happiness and at bringing into full play the traditions of combat solidarity and the outstanding features of each nationality in the cause of national defense and national construction, but also to defeat imperialist and cruel reactionary schemes designed to incite the nationalities to counter and sabotage our revolution.

We must regard nationality work as one of the most important tasks. Other tasks must support the efforts to strengthen and promote the might of the unity among the various nationalities. It is necessary to clearly understand that all tasks involve nationality work. All branches of work are involved in effectively implementing unity among nationalities. Nationality work must be regarded as important and methods must be formulated to heighten political consciousness, improve living conditions and insure continuous training. In this effort it is necessary to implement the policy of using the cultural, educational and public health tasks as the spearhead and the economic task as the lever, and to pay appropriate attention to the policy on clans.

Each province must invest in building cultural, economic and political establishments in nationality areas so that they can be used as models and places for summing up experience, giving advice and assisting the various nationalities in organizing production and improving the living conditions of their people. Meanwhile, it is necessary to set up schools for the youths of all nationalities where they can both work and study in order to swiftly expand the ranks of technical cadres and workers of various nationalities. Based on the strict implementation of party and state policy on nationalities, it is necessary to assist the people in increasing production and normalizing their living conditions in areas where bandit gangs are causing trouble.

Since the strengthening of internal unity and unity among all nationalities is important, the party committees and administration at the provincial and district levels must directly supervise this work. For example, in the nationality areas, they must resolutely mobilize all economic, cultural and public health branches to serve this work and must closely coordinate with each other so as to brilliantly fulfill the tasks assigned to each branch.

UPPADIT, PRC ENVOY DISCUSS UPCOMING TENG HSIAO-PING VISIT

BK171456Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 17 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun told PRC Ambassador Chang Wei-lieh at the Foreign Ministry this afternoon that although Thailand's reception for PRC Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, who is scheduled to visit in the near future, may not be as large as that accorded to the Thai prime minister by the PRC during his recent visit to that country, Thailand is no less sincere than the PRC.

The foreign minister told newsmen that the PRC ambassador had paid him a courtesy call after having presented his credentials to his majesty the king. They discussed the reception to be accorded the PRC vice premier and he gave the ambassador the tentative itinerary for the PRC vice premier's visit to Thailand. The ambassador, according to the minister, will cable the proposed itinerary to the PRC Government for consideration. However, he declined to disclose the date of the vice premier's visit. Thailand and the PRC have agreed that they will simultaneously announce the visit later.

The foreign minister went on to say that he and the PRC ambassador had discussed the two agreements on cooperation in the fields of trade, science and technology between the countries. The foreign minister also disclosed that the government has appointed a four-man committee chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Somphop Hotrakit to prepare for the vice premier's visit, including the itinerary and security measures. The committee will appoint subcommittees to be responsible for specific tasks.

Meanwhile, PRC Ambassador Chang Wei-lieh told newsmen that he had discussed with the foreign minister the two agreements signed during the Thai prime minister's visit to his country. He disclosed that Thailand and China will exchange ratification notes on the agreement on cooperation in the fields of technology and science at the Foreign Ministry tomorrow.

Chang Wei-lieh said that, in his capacity as the PRC ambassador to Thailand, he wants to see cooperation in technology and science between Thailand and the PRC further develop because both countries are developing nations. He also hopes that the PRC can cooperate more in these fields with Thailand and other third world countries.

The PRC ambassador also told newsmen that the signing of the PRC-Japan friendship treaty is in conformity with the common desire of the Chinese and Japanese peoples. He said that he believes that all countries in Southeast Asia welcome the signing of this peace treaty.

UPPADIT MEETS WITH SRV OFFICIAL ON PHAM VAN DONG VISIT

BK180416Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 18 Aug 78 BK

[Text] The SRV Government has sent the director general of its political department, Pham Binh, to discuss with Director General of Thai Political Department Owat Suthiwatnaruphut the preparations for the upcoming visit to Thailand of SRV Premier Pham Van Dong and the topics which will be discussed during that visit. This was disclosed by Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun during his meeting with newsmen yesterday evening at the Foreign Ministry. The Vietnamese and Thai department directors general have already had two meetings, and they will have a final meeting today. The foreign minister said that the SRV premier has requested and will have private meetings with the Thai prime minister so that they can discuss matters in an unofficial manner. They will also discuss future cooperation between the two countries, particularly in trade.

Mr Uppadit said that the Vietnamese director general told him that it is expected that an understanding will be reached on outstanding problems once the leaders of the two countries meet. The Vietnamese director general believes that the SRV premier's visit indicates the premier's wish to promote good relations between the two countries. He said that the recent past has shown that Thailand has given emphasis to the development of friendship with the SRV, leading to his belief that the leaders of the two countries will be able to reach agreement on the issues that they discuss.

Asked whether the refugee issue will be discussed by the two leaders, the foreign minister said that Thailand regards that issue as one outstanding topic which might have to be discussed. The two countries have already agreed to set up a joint committee to consider the matter in detail. Therefore, the refugee issue might be discussed broadly in principle during the SRV premier's visit and implementation of the decisions will be assigned to the joint committee which is to be appointed.

Mr Uppadit said that he told the Vietnamese director general that efforts should be made to further promote trade; since Thailand has already sent a trade delegation to visit Hanoi, Hanoi should now reciprocate the visit. He learned that a Vietnamese trade delegation will visit Thailand shortly, but he has yet to be officially informed of the visit. He only knows that the Thai ambassador to Vietnam will host a farewell dinner for the Vietnamese trade delegation when it leaves for Thailand. He noted that a successful visit by the Vietnamese trade delegation will make the visit of the SRV premier more meaningful.

Further Uppadit Remarks

BK180255Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 18 Aug 78 pp 1, 3 Bk

[Text] Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong has indicated that he wants a private and unofficial talk with Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan during his visit here on October 6, Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyanguh said after a meeting with Vietnam's director general of political department yesterday afternoon. Mr Uppadit said that Director General Pham Binh was here to make arrangements with the Thai Government for Mr Dong's visit.

He quoted Mr Binh as saying that Pham Van Dong expected to have a face-to-face or informal talks with Gen Kriangsak. Mr Uppadit said that the Vietnamese Prime Minister will discuss "pending issues" as well as trade between the two countries during his talks here.

He also said that the repatriation of Vietnamese refugees who fled here since 1945 will also be discussed. An agreement in principle could be reached to be implemented by the proposed joint committee on refugees, he said.

Binh will meet with Thai officials again today to finalise the date and details of Mr Dong's visit.

Implications of Visit

BK180219Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 18 Aug 78 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "Dong's Visit Has Many Implications"]

[Text] Vietnam's Premier Pham Van Dong will be the first head of government from Hanoi to visit Thailand when he arrives in Thailand on October 6. While the object of his visit is quite clear, the actual subjects he will take up in discussions with Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan have not been stipulated.

Broadly, the object of the visit is to shore up additional friendship and good will in Thailand since this year has been crucial for Vietnam in that she has been fighting an off-and-on battle with Cambodia and her relations with China have reached the nadir.

While it is reported that Dong will visit not only Thailand but also other members of ASEAN, his visit to other ASEAN capitals does not seem to have been scheduled yet. Whenever this happens, China, because of the clear political outlook she has established, will see it as Vietnam acting as a surrogate of the Soviet Union and trying to get a foothold in ASEAN. But Thailand does not have to subscribe to such an outlook and our government can handle with ease and finesse any issues that may crop up.

It has been speculated that Dong may propose a Vietnam-Thailand friendship treaty which of course is quite an unnecessary exercise in diplomacy. Thailand and Vietnam are not like Japan and China who were at war and therefore needed a peace and friendship treaty. Thailand and Vietnam have not been at war and no formalities are needed. As for increasing goodwill and friendship, we should be all for it and there are several areas like trade in which both countries can do very much more.

A key point in Dong's discussions here is likely to centre on the Kuala Lumpur declaration of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality (Zopfan) in which Hanoi has been showing ever-heightening interest. For Zopfan to become a reality, it has to be underwritten by the United States, the Soviet Union and China and this should particularly please Vietnam. There have been subtle hints by Hanoi that some alterations should be made in the Kuala Lumpur declaration but it is a foregone conclusion that ASEAN will not permit that.

But Dong may withdraw any requests for changes and may want his country to join Zopfan which, if and when it is underwritten by the major powers, will eliminate any fear of China which Hanoi may be nursing now. That this fear is very real is clear from the appeal made by the Vietnamese Communist Party that Vietnam must be ready "to fight a large-scale war of aggression"--obviously referring to China.

From our point of view, all these manoeuvrings are purely academic and we are only interested in the bilateral relations between the governments in Bangkok and Hanoi. Naturally the Thai Government cannot make any unilateral decision regarding matters concerning ASEAN and Dong should be aware of it.

But there are bilateral issues of importance, the most important being the repatriation of refugees who have been here about 30 years since the French-Indochina war. How much sincerity Dong brings to his talks here will be clearly revealed by the attitude toward the repatriation of refugees. The repatriation has been repeatedly agreed upon but up to now the joint committee for sending back the refugees has not even been set up. The success of Dong's visit will be judged in how far he goes in making the repatriation a reality.

POST WANTS FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT GUARANTEED ENVOY TO CAMBODIA

BKL80129Y Bangkok POST in English 18 Aug 78 p 6 BK

[Editorial: "Envoys Must Be Treated Equally"]

[Text] At long last Cambodia has now agreed to exchange ambassadors with us. We welcome the message which was cabled to Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun by Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary. This is most significant in view of the fact that Cambodia has been reluctant to accept ambassadors from any country either because it did not have enough facilities for embassies in Phnom Penh, or for other reasons of its own.

The cable is a definite sign that the talks Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan had with Ieng Sary at his Bang Khen home were fruitful. For Cambodia to open up like this with Thailand, after a period of mutual suspicion, is an achievement of General Kriangsak's personal diplomacy. Mr Ieng Sary's cable proves wrong the commentators who said that the talks held during Mr Sary's recent visit were unsuccessful. Also, there have been hardly any major incidents along the Thai-Cambodian border. Both countries must feel that the time is right to exchange ambassadors.

We hope that the Thai ambassador to be posted to Phnom Penh will have the same rights and privileges as the Cambodian ambassador to be assigned to Bangkok. If this can happen, it will be unique because ambassadors in communist capitals do not enjoy the freedom to move anywhere or speak to anybody--the kind of freedom ambassadors in the free capitals like Bangkok are granted.

The Cambodian authorities should realise the importance of allowing the Thai ambassador to see things for himself so that he can report accurately to our government.

It is necessary for our ambassador, for example, to inspect the areas bordering Vietnam so that he can obtain a first-hand view of the situation and inform Bangkok about it. This will promote Thailand's understanding of the situation.

Opportunities should also be given to our envoy to look around the country and see how successful Cambodia's developmental efforts have been, or to observe the needs of Cambodia because there must be ways and means in which our two countries can cooperate for our mutual benefit.

Since we are an open society the Cambodian ambassador to Bangkok will not be restricted in his official activities. It is hoped that the impressions he gets will contribute towards greater understanding by his government of our country and people.

POST REPORTS KRIANGSAK 17 AUGUST REMARKS AT JAPAN-ASEAN FORUM

BK180117Y Bangkok POST in English 18 Aug 78 pp 1, 3 BK

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan yesterday asked Japan to take the lead in forming closer relations on the basis of equality with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and other developing countries. He was opening a 2-day Japan-ASEAN symposium at the Mayura Hall, President Hotel.

General Kriangsak said that while Japan had done enough to confirm its good intentions, the actions taken since the ASEAN-Japan summit conference in Kuala Lumpur in August last year have fallen far short of targets.

"ASEAN believes that Japan will protect the interests of developing countries but Japan must first set a good example by daring to be a pioneer and being brave enough to give the just treatment requested by the developing countries," he said. He abandoned a prepared brief text to launch into a major speech.

The prime minister noted that ASEAN realised that Japan had to think about its internal politics. However, Japan must realise that ASEAN is important to itself not only as a source of raw materials and a market for its products but also strategically. He notes that ASEAN lies at the junction of the Indian Ocean and the Pacific.

Mentioning that this was the first anniversary of the Fukuda doctrine, he said in the initial stages there would be various problems to tackle but cooperation by Japan and ASEAN in meeting the problems will lead to success.

He said that as Japan and ASEAN become more mutually reliant on each other, Japan had shown interest in establishing a just system of international trade.

ASEAN desires cooperation on a basis of equality, he said, and Japan should respond by expanding trade and helping to improve productivity of the ASEAN countries in both quantity and quality. "These objectives will be achieved if Japan opens more of its market for ASEAN products, increases investments and provides more technology."

He said that there is a challenge for Japan and ASEAN to achieve success in cooperation. "We must try in every way to get rid of causes of misunderstanding and mistrust. We must also promote mutual understanding between our governments and our peoples. This is the way to achieve the heart-to-heart contact desired by Prime Minister Fukuda," General Kriangsak said.

The forum is sponsored by the MAINICHI newspapers and the Asian Affairs Research Council, supported by the Bangkok POST, the INDONESIA TIMES, the NEW STRAITS TIMES (Malaysia), the TIMES JOURNAL (the Philippines), the STRAITS TIMES (Singapore), and the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW.

TEAM TO ATTEND MEKONG PROJECT MEETING IN VIENTIANE 29 AUGUST

BK180105Y Bangkok POST in English 18 Aug 78 p 5 BK

[Text] Chairman of the Mekong Committee of Thailand Dr Bunrot Binson will lead a delegation to the Mekong Project meeting to be held in Vientiane from August 29 to September 1.

ISOC REPORTS INSURGENT CASUALTIES OVER PAST 6 MONTHS

BK180625Y Bangkok POST in English 18 Aug 78 p 3 BK

[Excerpt] During the past 6 months, 250 communist terrorists have been killed and 110 captured by government forces while 400 rebels gave themselves up to the authorities, according to top army officials. At the same time, they said, the insurgents have stepped up their attacks against security forces to boost their sagging morale and to divert public attention from their failure to enlist the support of the people for their cause.

Speaking to newsmen after briefing representatives of the armed forces on the internal security situation, Col Chamlong Salisang of the Internal Security Operations Command said attacks often occurred whenever there is a break in vigilance on the government side. As a result of the recent increased communist attacks, he said, government troops have been ordered to keep full vigilance over its bases and units. Security surveillance around the country has also been tightened.

BRIEFS

U.S., FRENCH, PERUVIAN AMBASSADORS--The king on 9 August received the credentials of U.S. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Thailand Morton Abramowitz, French Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Thailand Jean Soulier and Peruvian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Thailand Cesar Espejo Romero. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 9 Aug 78 BK]

SPANISH AMBASSADOR--The new ambassador-designate of Spain, Mr Nicolas Revenga Dominguez, arrived here on an Aeroflot flight yesterday afternoon. Mr Dominguez, 55, was formerly director general of the diplomatic information department of Spain. He was accompanied by his wife and an 18-year-old daughter. Former Spanish Ambassador Mr Antonio Cirera y Prim, died of cancer last November in Spain. [Text] [Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 10 Aug 78 p 3 BK]

REFUGEE RECOUNTS UPRISINGS IN CAMBODIA, CALLS FOR OVERTHROW

BK180554Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Aug 78 BK

[Text] At the Belgrade nonaligned conference in late July Ieng Sary claimed that the Kampuchean leaders with noble thoughts have concentrated first on maintaining and then improving the people's living standards right from their first days in power and that they are not criminals. Mr (Preak Pham), 27, a resident at (Poul Sraop) hamlet, (Kraol Popei) village, (Kam Raong) district, Svay Rieng Province, who fled to Vietnam on 11 July 1978, has given the following account for our listening audience of what the Phnom Penh administration claims to have concerned itself with:

[Begin recording of statement in Cambodian fading into Vietnamese translation] Since its seizure of power, not only has the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Son Sen quisling clique resorted to a brutal coercive policy which tramples underfoot the right to live and the basic freedoms of our Kampuchean people, but it has also killed and tortured innocent people without trial in the absence of law. This is the most brutal dictatorial and fascist policy in the history of Kampuchea. In particular, it has trampled underfoot the freedom of religion of the Kampuchean people and has caused the separation of many families when fathers were compelled to part from their children and wives were forced to leave their husbands.

The reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has incessantly and openly become the henchman of the Peking leaders. It is plundering all the natural resources and the assets that the Kampuchean people have worked hard to create--such as paddy, rice, fish, salt, rubber and so forth--in order to offer them as tribute to Peking, thus driving the Kampuchean people further into misery. On the other hand, Peking has put its sinful hand deeper and deeper in Kampuchea by providing military and economic assistance and sending Chinese advisers and experts there.

Peking has repeatedly delivered many kinds of military equipment, such as guns of all calibres, tanks and ammunition, to the lackey Pol Pot--Ieng Sary clique and has directed and instigated this clique to kill Kampuchean people, stage a border war against the Vietnamese people and wage a genocidal war in Kampuchea in order to serve China's expansionist designs in the Southeast Asian region.

But the Kampuchean people have become well aware of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique's reactionary nature of selling out the country and doing harm to the people. In their hatred, the Kampuchean people have staged repeated uprisings in many areas against the clique such as at Neak Luong, (Son Kreap) mountain, (Phun Koldan), in Prey Veng Province and in the Prey Veng provincial capital, at (Trang SrieK), (Lam Mot), (Phnom) in Kompong Cham Province and in certain areas in Kampuchea's eastern military region.

The time is ripe. For the sake of the eternal existence of the nation and the fatherland, all the Kampuchean people, regardless of age and sex, must quickly and unitedly rise up to intensify our uprisings to overthrow and kick the reactionary, bogus communist Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique out of the beloved fatherland. The struggle of the patriotic and fatherland-loving Kampuchean [people] will certainly be crowned with success. [end recording]

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL PROPOSES OBSERVANCE OF SOLIDARITY DAY

OW171603Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 17 Aug 78 OW

[Text] The World Peace Council Wednesday proposed the observance of Vietnam's national day, 2 September, as an international day for solidarity with Vietnam.

In a letter to peace committees in all countries, the World Peace Council said: Now, more than ever, it is necessary to strengthen solidarity with Vietnam and defend Vietnam in the face of the hostile acts and new aggression of the Chinese authorities. It is the Chinese leadership who has instigated and supported the Kampuchean reactionary clique against Vietnam. The World Peace Council calls on all peace committees in the world to show strong support for the stand of the Vietnamese Government and people and active assistance to their postwar reconstruction.

INDONESIAN ENVOY HOSTS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

OW171559Y Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 17 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 17 Aug (VNA)--A reception was given here this evening by Indonesian Ambassador Hardi and Mrs Hardi in celebration of the 33d national day of the Republic of Indonesia.

Among those present were Nghiem Xuan Yem, minister in charge of agricultural science and technology; Nguyen Thi Binh, minister of education; and Nguyen Xuan, vice minister for foreign affairs. Many members of the diplomatic corps in Hanoi were also present.

NHAN DAN DEPUTY EDITOR MEETS CUBAN POLITICAL BUREAU MEMBER

BK180303Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 16 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Comrade Armando Hart, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of culture, on 12 August received and had a cordial talk with Comrade Thiep Moi, deputy editor in chief of the paper NHAN DAN, now visiting Cuba.

At the meeting Minister Armando Hart briefed Comrade Thiep Moi on the Cuban revolution's general cultural and literary and artistic guidelines and reaffirmed the most profound solidarity of the Communist Party, government and people of Cuba with the Vietnamese people in their struggle to build socialism and defend their independence and sovereignty.

SECURITY FORCES IN VARIOUS PROVINCES FRUSTRATE REACTIONARIES

BK180722Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 18 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Determined to defend the fatherland's sovereignty and maintain security along the border, cadres and combatants of people's security units in An Giang, Kien Giang, Dong Thap, Long An, Tay Ninh, Song Be and Dac Lac provinces, while taking the initiative in fighting Kampuchean intruders, have joined the armed forces in accelerating the drive among the people to track down and wipe out enemy troop remnants, reconnaissance men and counter-revolutionaries. Fighting undauntedly and heroically, these security units have decimated many enemy field positions, captured or annihilated thousands of enemy troops, seized many documents and large quantities of weapons and ammunition from the enemy and maintained the fatherland's sovereignty and security in the border areas.

Combatants of the people's security units in Cao Lang, Quang Ninh, Lai Chau, Hoang Lien Son and Ha Tuyen provinces, upholding the loyal, unyielding and indomitable spirit and enduring all hardships and sacrifices, are carrying out their patrol and control activities to insure security and order. Security cadres and combatants have helped each other to thoroughly understand the party's line and policies and have motivated the people to oppose all the inflammatory propaganda activities of counterrevolutionaries and international reactionaries aimed at sowing dissension among nations. They have joined forces with other armed forces in maintaining security and order and accelerating production to improve the people's lives.

Thuan Hai Forces

BK180723Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 18 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Cadres and combatants of the people's security units, especially the police force, in Thuan Hai Province, implementing the party's policy of achieving solidarity among the people of all nationalities, have perseveringly motivated the people to develop the right to collective mastery by participating in the movement to maintain the fatherland's security and help track down and wipe out reactionaries. They have dislodged reactionaries from many of their positions, forcing them to surrender to the revolutionary administration. The people of various nationalities in the province have also actively detected and struggled against other criminals, educated and transformed bad elements, and maintained security and order in their localities.

Ho Chi Minh City Forces

BK180724Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 18 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Implementing the slogan "One does the work of two for the sake of defending the fatherland and successfully building socialism," the Ho Chi Minh City people's armed security forces have constantly upheld vigilance, stayed close to production establishments, the people and their bases of operation and maintained high combat readiness. As a result, they have promptly uncovered and effectively frustrated all plots of the bourgeoisie and counterrevolutionaries to resume their activities, suppressing hooligans, thieves and robbers, thus helping to satisfactorily maintain political security, social order and the people's production activities.

An Giang, Cao Lang Police

OW171605Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 17 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Police guards in Vinh Xuong, An Giang Province, bordering Kampuchea, have been fully combat ready to defend the frontiers. In close coordination with the local guerrillas, they have wiped out more than 500 Kampuchean intruders and captured a large quantity of weapons and ammunition.

In Cao Lang on the northern border the police have helped the local people step up production and maintain security and order.

9th Military Region Unit

BK171300Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0900 GMT 17 Aug 78 BK

[Text] The 18th 12.8-mm Machinegun Company of the H local forces regiment in the 9th Military Region recently participated in several battles, wiping out large numbers of enemy troops while keeping its own losses to a minimum. The company scored these achievements while carrying out combined operations with other units to defend our southwestern border--despite the fact that it had to cut short its training.

These achievements were attributable to the 18th Company's thorough understanding of the guidelines that training must be carried out in earnest and realistically, that combatants must train while fighting and that units must continue training even when they are defending key front line positions. In a battle against counterattacking enemy troops in the NC area, cadres and combatants of the 18th Company closed in on the enemy troops in their entrenched positions and opened fire with their 12.8-mm machineguns, wiping out 50 Kampuchean intruders and wounding several others.

LAM DONG PROVINCE, DALAT CITY HOLD SEMINAR ON MILITARY TASKS

OW172331Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 17 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Di Linh, Duc Trong, Bao Loc and Don Duong districts in Lam Dong Province and Dalat City recently held a seminar on promoting local military tasks. Tens of thousands of people in these localities are participating in maintaining public order and security. The party committee echelons and local military organs have motivated the masses to properly carry out the troop recruitment task and participate in building local armed forces while closely coordinating economic construction with national defense consolidation.

The new economic zones, construction sites, enterprises, organs and production teams of cooperatives in these localities have built up and strengthened their own militia, guerrilla and self-defense forces while carrying out military training and political education work according to this year's training program. Many self-defense units, including the Sao Viet and Dinh Lac units and the third ward self-defense unit in Dalat city, have obtained good initial results in training work.

NHAN DAN URGES STRENGTHENING DEFENSE, SECURITY

BK171242Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Aug 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 17 August editorial: "Always Remain Vigilant To Firmly Maintain Public Order and Security"]

[Text] Along with building socialism and constantly improving the people's living standards, strengthening national defense forces and maintaining political security and social order are important regular duties of the state and major tasks of the revolution. The fourth party congress resolution pointed out: We must constantly attach importance to strengthening national defense and maintaining political security and social order so as to insure that the country is always ready and strong enough to smash any act of aggression and all counterrevolutionary activities.

In the new situation, national construction and national defense are imposing on us many urgent and heavy tasks in the maintenance of public order and security. The imperialists are using their henchmen, and international reactionaries have ceaselessly carried out insidious schemes and maneuvers to sabotage our people's peaceful construction. Refusing to be transformed, common criminals and other types of criminal elements have also created disturbances and infringed on the property of the state and people, thus causing difficulties for us in organizing and managing production, social order and the people's lives.

Security work must be enhanced in all respects in order to defend our territory from the border to the coast and offshore islands against spies and commandos; to protect organs and economic installations and safeguard secrets of the party and state; to promptly neutralize all enemy propaganda, and so forth.

Maintaining political security and social order is an obligation for the entire party, people and armed forces. Everyone must always see through the schemes and tricks of the imperialists, international reactionaries and counterrevolutionary elements operating surreptitiously in the country so as to join with state organs, armed forces and security forces in uncovering and foiling their plots. Everyone is obligated to respect the law and principles of the socialist lifestyle, constantly increase vigilance and stand ready to fight against all acts of sabotage. Exercising our right to collective mastery, every one of us must be a defender of the fatherland and public order and security in our society.

Each organ, each economic unit and each population center must be an impregnable fortress on the battlefield to maintain political security and social order.

The people's public security force is an effective instrument to defend the party, the state and the people--a shock force always vigilant and ready to fulfill any task, to carry on the fine tradition of being absolutely loyal to the fatherland, the people and the party; to enhance revolutionary stalwartness; to overcome difficulties and hardships and to fight valiantly.

In nearly all grassroots units and remote border defense posts many public security combatants have set fine examples by working day and night with devotion to fulfill the task of defending the fatherland and caring for the people's lives, relying on the people to maintain public order and security.

Several localities throughout the country have succeeded in establishing a stable security network by promoting movements of the people to maintain public order and security. In many places the assault youth forces have zealously joined "public order maintenance" units, "Red Flag" units, and so forth. All people, from the old to the young, can serve as excellent support forces for public security combatants. Civil defense teams, self-defense teams, militia units, fire fighting units and storm and typhoon prevention and control units must be quickly consolidated and strengthened. Prompt and just trials and resolute punishment of lawbreakers will help enhance the confidence on the masses and will encourage them to boldly struggle against all acts disrupting public order and security.

By relying on the combined strength of the dictatorship of the proletariat, developing the people's collective mastery, heightening vigilance and constantly consolidating the people's public security network, we will certainly be able to smash all schemes and acts of sabotage of the hostile forces, maintain political security and social order, and defend our people's peaceful construction efforts.

TRANSPORT ENTERPRISES REPORTED DEVELOPING IN SOUTH

OW180315Y Hanoi VNA in English 0243 GMT 18 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 18 Aug (VNA)--Eleven state-run and 46 joint state-private transport enterprises have been set up in southern provinces and cities since the socialist transformation of this branch started almost a year ago.

Gia Lai-Cong Tum and Dac Lac provinces in the central highlands have completed this task. In Ho Chi Minh City, in addition to state-run and joint state-private enterprises, many transport cooperatives have been formed in various precincts.

Four joint state-private river transport enterprises have also been set up in the Mekong River delta provinces of Kien Giang, Minh Hai, Dong Thap and An Giang.

CORRECTION TO NHAN DAN COMMENTARY ON 15 AUGUST PRC TALKS

In the item entitled "NHAN DAN Comments on 15 August PRC Talks," published in the 17 August DAILY REPORT beginning on page K 1, make the following correction:

On page K 2, the first and second paragraphs should be joined as follows: ...past few months. No one anticipated that the Chinese Government delegation head would shamelessly repeat, as he did, the nonsensical allegations of...

LATE REPORT: COMMENTARY ASKS CHINA TO MATCH WORDS WITH DEEDS

OW181203Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Aug 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Thousands of Hoa people who have been incited by the Chinese side to leave for China have been stranded at border gates after Peking declared to close all the checkpoints. They are now living in very difficult conditions. Hundreds of them, particularly old people, women and children, fell sick. Several died of exhaustion. At the Vietnam-China negotiations on the dispute over the question of Hoa people in Vietnam the Vietnamese head delegate put forth an initiative to solve the problem of stranded Hoa at border checkpoints. The Chinese head delegate replied that China would agree if the Vietnamese side brings those Hoa people back to their previous domiciles. Our radio commentary has this to say:

In the face of the poor plight of the stranded Hoa, the Vietnamese side has realized a correct, human policy full of restraint. The Vietnamese authorities in the border areas on the one hand take care of and give every possible assistance to the stranded Hoa. On the other hand they persuaded the Chinese side to quickly solve this problem. At the August 15 session the Vietnamese side proposed as follows:

With regard to the Hoa people whom the Chinese side has incited to gather at border checkpoints, it must open the border to let them enter China, if it so agrees. As for those Hoa who have already left for China, they will not be allowed to return to Vietnam. If the Chinese side continues blocking the checkpoints, it must let the Vietnamese side take these Hoa back to their former domiciles, and must neither covertly nor overtly incite them to stay and wait at the checkpoints with the aim of causing trouble to Vietnam in the border areas.

For the first time at the negotiating table we heard the Chinese head delegate Chung Hsi-tung express approval of Vietnam's proposal. He said: We will agree if the Vietnamese side brings them back to their previous domiciles. Public opinion, especially those stranded Hoa at border checkpoints, takes note of this solemn statement of the Chinese head delegate. However, this statement has been clearly viewed here as an indication of Peking's intention to continue its border closing policy to prevent the Hoa people from entering China. This also meant that the Chinese side undertook to welcome Vietnam's efforts to create favorable conditions for stranded Hoa to return to their former domiciles. However, the Vietnamese people have enough experience to be on guard simply because Peking seldom matches words with deeds.

This time we acknowledge the Chinese side's approval of our proposal. However, we hope that China's response should be shown at the border checkpoints. The Chinese side should help the stranded Hoa at these border gates as it agrees with Vietnam that those Hoa people who have not legal permits will be brought back to their previous domiciles. The Chinese side should also create conditions to cause a favorable atmosphere at the border checkpoints and put an end to all acts of incitement and troublemaking so that the Vietnamese side could bring the Hoa people back to their previous domiciles quickly and safely.

There is still a gap between the commitment of Chinese head delegate Chung Hsi-tung at the negotiating table and China's actual deeds at the border gates. We are waiting to see how China acts with regard to this problem.

BREZHNEV GREETES SUHARTO ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

HK180759Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0745 GMT 18 Aug 78 BK

[Excerpt] Jakarta, 18 Aug (ANTARA)--President/Chairman of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union L. Brezhnev was among many heads of state who on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the proclamation of Indonesia's independence August 17 sent a congratulatory cable to President Suharto and the Indonesian people.

Brezhnev, on behalf of the people of the Soviet Union, cabled his best wishes for the happiness and welfare of the Indonesian people and President Suharto in person.

He expressed the hope that further ever-closer mutually beneficial relations of friendship and cooperation would develop between the Indonesian people and the people of the Soviet Union for the enhancement of peace and security in the world.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE AID--Medan, 8 Aug--The Japanese Government has extended aid amounting to Rp 1.2 billion or 600 million yen for the development of animal diseases research centers on Medan, North Sumatra and Tanjung Karang, Lampung, southern part of Sumatra. The Japanese Consulate here said Monday [7 August] that the "Balai Penyelidikan Penyakit Hewan" now under construction at Jalan Binjai, 7 kilometers away from Medan, was expected to be completed in October. The project, the consulate said, was aimed at intensifying research work on farm and domestic animal diseases in the country which in turn would improve the health of the animals. [Excerpt] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0717 GMT 8 Aug 78 BK]

COCONUT PRODUCTION--Bandung, 14 Aug--Indonesia produced 1.4 million tons of coconuts last year from coconut plantations in North Sulawesi, Sumatra, Java, Bali and several other areas. The Indonesian demands for coconuts increase by 4 to 5 percent annually, while coconut production rises only by 1.5 percent per annum, so that there is no balance between production and consumption. The directorate general for light industry and handicrafts estimated that Indonesia needed 1,945,379 tons of coconuts or 559,000 tons of copra annually, of which 961,897 tons was for frying oil, 424,992 tons for bath-soap and 500,000 tons other for smallholders' light industries. Since Pelita I the government has been carrying out rejuvenation with a target of 296,303 hectares of plantation by end 1978. And the results of rejuvenation are expected to begin to be enjoyed in 1980. Beginning with the coming Pelita III the government will use hybrid coconut seedlings for the rejuvenation effort. By the planting of hybrid coconut seedlings, the production is expected to increase by 198.3 percent per hectare. At present the coconut production is 2 to 3 tons per hectare. [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0728 GMT 14 Aug 78 BK]

TRANSMIGRATION TO SOUTH SUMATRA--One hundred West Javanese transmigrant families, consisting of 463 persons, arrived at the Baturaja resettlement project in Baturaja district, South Sumatra, on 13 August, increasing the population of the resettlement center to 1,200 families, or 5,168 persons. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 13 Aug 78 BK]

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